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# REPORT

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the  
Council of the League of Nations  
on the Administration of the

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

For the Year 1933

*Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Non-Parliamentary Publications  
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COLONIAL No. 93

58-93

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## FOREWORD.

Certain information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the Twenty-Third Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission are included in this Report. In order to facilitate reference, a schedule is given below showing the parts of the Report in which this information may be found :—

<i>Page of Minutes of XXIII Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry.</i>	<i>Part of Report.</i>
54	Mr. Gibb's Report on Railway Rates and Finance in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika ... ..	<i>Paragraphs</i> 199
56/57	Co-operative Societies ... ..	{ 34 & <i>Appendix</i> VIII <i>Paragraphs</i>
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# Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Tanganyika Territory for the Year 1933

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## I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which under Article 22, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The coast-line extends for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south. The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of latitude with the eastern shore of the Lake (Mohuru Point), and thence along the first parallel of latitude until it strikes the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River to approximately  $2^{\circ} 25'$ , and thence along the eastern boundary of Urundi to the Malagarasi River, which it follows to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the centre line of Lake Tanganyika, which it follows to Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), at the southern end of the Lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the centre line of Lake Nyasa to a point due west of the Rovuma River, whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 360,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water.

2. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 feet; Nyasa, 1,607 feet) which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley.

The highest points in the Territory are the extinct volcanoes in the north-east, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains, where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

3. The seat of government is Dar-es-Salaam (population 33,000), a town founded in 1862 by the then reigning Sultan of Zanzibar and subsequently occupied by the Germans in 1887. The town, which lies along the northern and north-western shores of an almost landlocked harbour about three miles long, is well laid out, and the

chief buildings are solid and well designed. The residential area has extended towards the north, a new suburb having been established some four miles from the centre of the town. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam and 80 miles south of Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani. Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Lake Nyasa, has a population of about 25,000; but its position as the most important inland town is being challenged by Dodoma, which is half way between the borders of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and is situated at the junction of the Great North Road with the Central Railway. Dodoma is also an important station on the air route from the Cape to Cairo. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi, Arusha, and Korogwe; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa, and Kimamba; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, Songea, Mbeya and Tukuyu. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway, and Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika; and Mwaya on Lake Nyasa. As a result of gold mining developments in the District, Musoma on Lake Victoria is rapidly developing into a small town.

#### *Climate.*

4. The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations:—

(i) The warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical, though not unpleasant except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid.

(ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 feet to 2,000 feet). This zone is characterised by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather low but with great daily and seasonal variations.

(iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet in height. The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 inches), a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 36° F. daily. The heat is dry, but not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cool.

(iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, of the Usambara Highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas to the north of Lake Nyasa and extending in a north-easterly direction to Iringa



(5,000 feet to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes, and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate, and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain, even though physical fitness is maintained.

There are two well-defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

## **II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**

### **International Conventions and Treaties.**

5. The following International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory :—

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye revising the General Act of Berlin and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels.  
Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa.

International Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation.

International Slavery Convention.

International Telegraph Convention.

International Radio-telegraph Convention.

Universal Postal Convention.

International Sanitary Convention.

International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

Convention and Statute and additional Protocol relating to Navigable Waterways.

Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 1921.

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye for the Control of Arms.  
Opium Convention, 1912.

Conventions relating to Railways, Maritime Ports, Electric and Hydraulic Power, approved by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit.

Agreement for Creation of International Office of Public Health.

Dangerous Drugs Convention, signed at the Second Opium Conference, 1925.

Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Agreements.

Convention on Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1927.

Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and the Traffic in, Obscene Publications.

General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Convention on Prevention of Use of Asphyxiating Gases.

Convention on Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.

Convention for Regulation of International Exhibitions.

Copyright Convention, Rome, 1928.



Traffic in Women and Children Convention, 1921-1922.  
 Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.  
 Convention for Suppression of Slavery, 1926.  
 Agreements for Suppression of White Slave Traffic, 1904 and 1910.  
 Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.  
 Convention as to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.  
 Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

6. The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce, etc., are also applicable to the Territory :—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Albania.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria.  
 Convention with Austria relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Convention relating to Belgian Traffic through the Territories of East Africa.  
 Convention with Belgium relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Bulgaria.  
 Treaty with China relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Czechoslovakia.  
 Convention with Czechoslovakia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Commercial Modus Vivendi with Egypt.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Estonia.  
 Convention with Estonia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Finland.  
 Agreement with Finland regarding the Suppression of the Illicit Importation of Alcoholic Liquors into Finland.  
 Convention with France relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Convention with Germany relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Greece.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Hungary.  
 Convention with Italy relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
 Agreement with Italy for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and Supplementary Convention with Japan.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Latvia.  
 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Lithuania.

- Convention with Norway relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Panama.  
Treaty with Persia respecting Tariff Autonomy.  
Convention with Poland relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Poland.  
Convention with Portugal relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
Agreement with Portugal respecting Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports.  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Roumania.  
Treaty with Siam for the Revision of Mutual Treaty Arrangements and Protocol concerning the Jurisdiction applied in Siam to British subjects.  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Siam.  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Spain.  
Treaty with Spain relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
Agreement with Spain relating to the Treatment of Companies.  
Convention with Sweden relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
Convention with Turkey relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Turkey.  
Convention with the United States of America respecting Rights in the Tanganyika Territory (10th February, 1925).  
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Yugoslavia.

The following countries give Tanganyika products most-favoured-nation treatment :—

Albania.	Germany.	Panama.
Austria.	Greece.	Persia.
Brazil.	Guatemala.	Poland.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Roumania.
Czechoslovakia.	Japan.	Siam.
Egypt.	Latvia.	Spain.
Estonia.	Lithuania.	Sweden.
Finland.	Norway.	Yugoslavia.

The table in Appendix No. II shows the chief foreign markets for the products of the Territory exported during 1933.

Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries have been extended to the Territory :—

Albania.	Bolivia.	Denmark.
Austria.	Chile.	Ecuador.
Belgium (including	Colombia.	Estonia.
Belgian Congo and	Cuba.	Finland.
Ruanda Urundi).	Czechoslovakia.	France.

Germany.	Luxemburg.	Peru.
Greece.	Monaco.	Roumania.
Guatemala.	Netherlands.	Salvador.
Hayti.	Nicaragua.	Siam.
Hungary.	Norway.	Spain.
Latvia.	Panama.	Switzerland.
Liberia.	Paraguay.	Yugoslavia.
Lithuania.		

### III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

#### The Central Government.

7. The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Director of Education, and Secretary for Native Affairs.

The laws of the Territory are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926 (see Laws, Volume III, page 22). The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and thirteen official members—namely, the members of the Executive Council and the General Manager of the Railways, the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, the Comptroller of Customs, the Land Officer, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Works, and the Postmaster-General—and not more than ten unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to representation of particular races, interests, or public bodies, and hold office for a period of five years. Persons are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities having regard to the interests of all communities in the Territory, native and non-native. The unofficial representation was at its full strength during 1933, three of the members being Indians. The explanation of the absence of any African members on the Council given by Sir Donald Cameron at the opening meeting of the Legislative Council on 7th December, 1926, still holds good:—

“The native community cannot be directly represented because for the present a native cannot be found with sufficient command of the English language to take part in the debates of the Council; indeed, to understand what is being said. I speak now, of course, of natives of standing who could speak on behalf of the various tribes of the country. But I do not by any means regard the large body of natives as being altogether unrepresented on the Council. Their interests are directly in the hands of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.”



The powers of the Governor are defined in the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, as amended by Article XLI of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926, and the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1926,\* which amends the clause of the former Order in Council relating to the powers which may be delegated to the Governor's Deputy.

### Departments of Government.

8. The principal Departments of Government whose headquarters are in Dar-es-Salaam are those dealing with Customs, Education, Finance, Legal Matters, Justice, Lands, Surveys, Mines, Public Health, Police, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works, and Railways. The Veterinary and Geological Survey Departments have their main offices at Mpwapwa and Dodoma respectively; the Agricultural and Forestry Departments have their headquarters at Morogoro.

### Provincial Administration.

9. For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into Provinces, each of which is in the charge of an administrative officer, styled Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into Districts in the charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. During 1933 the Provinces of the Territory were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Area Square Miles.</i>	<i>Popula- tion Census 1931.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Lake ...	Mwanza, Maswa, Musoma, Kwimba, Bukoba, Biharamulo, Shinyanga.	40,040	1,390,609	Mwanza.
Western ...	Tabora, Kahama, Nzega, Kigoma, Ufipa.	85,075	679,692	Tabora.
Iringa ...	Iringa, Njombe, Rungwe, Mbeya.	41,450	491,911	Iringa.
Lindi ...	Lindi, Mikindani, Kilwa, Masasi, Tunduru, Newala, Songea.	55,308	543,413	Lindi.
Eastern ...	Dar es Salaam, Rufiji, Bagamoyo, Morogoro, Kilosa, Mahenge.	42,890	619,191	Dar es Salaam
Central ...	Dodoma, Singida, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mkalama.	38,770	579,712	Dodoma.
Tanga ...	Tanga, Usambara, Pangani, Handeni, Pare.	13,863	355,914	Tanga.
Northern ...	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	33,770	344,198	Arusha.

\* Laws, Volume III, pages 6-28.



### **Native Administration.**

10. In 1933 there was no change in the legislation or general regulations governing the Native Administrations, nor any political event of striking importance. There was, however, material improvement in the financial position generally, and, accompanying a certain measure of returning prosperity, a resumption of most of the activities which it had been necessary to curtail on the score of economy. A steady improvement in tax collection was maintained, though it was evident by the end of 1932 that some further adjustment in the rates of tax was still necessary, and this was effected, particularly in the Lindi and Western Provinces. There is still much lost ground to recover, but in the Lake, Iringa, Northern, Tanga and Western Provinces taxes were paid in full except in areas which were subject to exceptional disturbance on account of sleeping sickness or famine due to failure of the rains.

11. The financial position proved to be better than was expected and the actual accumulated surplus balance in the hands of the various Native Administrations at the beginning of 1933 amounted to £125,550. Though it has been possible to discontinue certain of the more drastic special economy measures, and expenditure on works of general utility has been resumed on a moderate scale, the revised estimate of the balance to be carried to 1934 is £124,126. These results have not been obtained without the closest control, but in the process the Native Authorities themselves have learnt valuable lessons in the comprehension of their budgets, in supervising expenditure, and in acquiring an improved perspective in judging of the relative merits of expenditure on the different services and works which they provide.

12. Attention has continued to be given throughout the year to the important question of assessment of the native tax, and it is believed that great improvements have been achieved in nearly all districts. It is not to be expected that the assessment of over a million and a half taxes should be carried out, especially when the rates vary as much as they do in Tanganyika, without leaving some room for error or malpractice but it is believed that the machinery has been greatly improved and that the assessment by the end of 1933 had reached a high level of accuracy.

13. The system of collection of tax in instalments by stamps to be affixed to cards was operated throughout the year in the Tanga, Eastern, and Lindi Provinces and in one or two other areas. It is evident that a special stamp must be printed for this purpose and that the use of the ordinary 1s. and 2s. revenue stamps cannot be continued. It may also be said that the system is one to be introduced with caution and only where circumstances are suited to it; that is to say, principally in areas of employment for wages, including townships, or where the cash resources of

the native population accrue in small sums from time to time in return for beeswax, dried fish, and similar products. The system may not be perfect, but its defects are capable of correction by experience, and it is undoubtedly of assistance to certain areas and is much appreciated by the tax-paying natives. Indeed, it is doubtful if a direct tax of this nature at present scales of wages could be effectively collected from labourers without the instalment system.

14. In the Annual Report for 1932\* reference was made to the measures which had to be undertaken to combat sleeping sickness in the west of the Territory, and in this connexion the following remarks by the Provincial Commissioner about the older concentrations are of interest :—

“ Tsetse fly and sleeping sickness remain the chief problem of the Province. The concentration operations in Uha were so large and drastic that it is most satisfactory to me to be able to record once more the continued progress of the older concentrations. Where transport facilities are available, as in Tabora District, exports rise and trade increases. It is easy to help the people to advance. I visited many of the original concentrations with the Sleeping Sickness Officer, Dr. Maclean, with whom I was closely associated during the year. I am quite satisfied that concentration stops sleeping sickness, and that, given reasonable administration, which must include genuine co-operation between the medical and administrative officers, the concentrated people can be made happier, healthier and more prosperous.”

Of the concentrations carried out during 1933, the same Provincial Commissioner writes :—

“ In Uha, everything was considered subject to the urgent need to concentrate a large part of the population into areas where they would be safe from sleeping sickness. Approximately 23,500 families—more than a third of the tribe—were affected. Of these, 12,500 families were told to move into areas already occupied by a further 6,000. All but about 500 obeyed, and were safely in their new homes in time to cultivate with the first rains. It was impossible to make the arrangements necessary to move the balance of 5,000 families, but they, with those who disobeyed, will be dealt with during 1934. The Ha are a wild and backward tribe, and they did not want to leave their homes. That they were induced to do so without incident or hardship, reflects great credit on the junior officers concerned, and on the Chiefs and headmen who assisted them. In spite of the general disorganization which resulted from the movement of so many families, the balance of the tribe paid tax, if not well, then very much better than

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.



was anticipated. The concentration into small and defined areas of so many hitherto scattered in the bush, marks something like a revolution in their tribal life, and will make easier the task of changing a disease ridden and backward horde of savages into a disciplined and prosperous community. But the task is by no means complete."

15. Mention may conveniently be made at this point of the dispute between the rival native associations of Ujiji town referred to in last year's Annual Report.\* On this subject, the Provincial Commissioner reports that the trouble has died away, peace having been made largely by the diplomacy of Hamed bin Saleh, the Liwali of Tabora, an official of considerable wisdom and experience, who took charge of Ujiji at a critical time and was accompanied, at his own suggestion, and assisted in his work of conciliation, by delegates from kindred associations in Tabora. Discipline was restored by a vigorous enforcement of tax obligations, and prosperity by turning the unemployed of the town into rice growers. In each part of the task the administration was assisted by the local leaders of both the native associations, who have promised to see that this year no man who has not got fixed employment fails to cultivate.

16. Another event of outstanding importance during the year, both for its effect on the natives generally and for the part which the Native Authorities took in it, was an Agricultural and Trade Exhibition held at Mwanza, the capital of the Lake Province, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of August. Since 1931, when the first District Agricultural Show was held at Maswa, shows have been held annually at the headquarters of several of the Districts of the Lake Province. The success of these District shows, their popularity with the natives and their beneficial effect on native agriculture gave rise to the conception of a Provincial Show which should consist not only of exhibits of native products, but also of an exhibition of imported goods to stimulate trade and production. Of all the many and varied sections of the show the Agricultural exhibits were naturally the most important. The competitive exhibits of native agricultural produce brought thousands of entries from all parts of the Province, all of high quality, and the task of the judges was most difficult. Side by side with the competitive exhibits were exhibits and demonstrations of an educational nature staged by the Agricultural staff of the Province. The intense and sustained interest displayed by the natives in these departmental exhibits and demonstrations, which dealt in the main with the technical side of Agriculture, surprised even the officers who prepared and explained them. The Trade Exhibition was also very successful, and the enterprising firms who took stalls were delighted not only by the number of orders booked but also by the interest

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

displayed in their very attractive exhibits. Apart from the educative influence of the Show itself, the native sports, bands, side-shows, and the natives' own dances which proceeded uninterruptedly during the three days made the occasion a memorable and enjoyable one.

17. Referring to the Conferences of Chiefs in the Lake Province, to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1932,\* the Provincial Commissioner writes as follows :—

“ The second Conference of the Chiefs of the Mwanza, Kwimba, Maswa and Shinyanga Districts, which contain the whole of the Sukuma tribe, was held on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of August, the date having been fixed so as to take advantage of the presence of the Chiefs in Mwanza on the occasion of the Provincial Show. The meeting was again an unqualified success. The main resolutions, and those which most clearly proved the value of the meeting, were on the subject of the verification and consolidation of native law and custom, particularly with regard to the marriage law, and offences connected therewith. As has previously been stated, the Sukuma people consist of a number of clans, and differences in local native law and custom have grown up. Increased intercourse between the clans in recent years brought about the desire for some measure of uniformity in these matters. Considerable progress to this end was made at the August meeting. Another important decision taken was in connection with the maintenance and treatment of lepers. It was resolved that in order to get the maximum results from the money each Native Treasury provides funds should be pooled and one central settlement and treatment centre maintained for the whole area.”

18. The Musoma District of the Lake Province has for years lagged behind the others both in material prosperity and in the development of its Native Authorities. This has been due in part to a certain isolation and lack of communications and in part to the number of small tribes to be found in the District without any very strong tribal organisation. It is the more gratifying, therefore, to be able to record very substantial progress in this District during 1933. On this subject, the Provincial Commissioner writes as follows :—

“ In my report for 1932 I struck a hopeful note regarding the future of the Musoma District. The District Officer is now able to report that during the year economic conditions showed a decided advance over those which obtained in 1932. Though the groundnut and rice harvests were disappointing in quantity, a very successful cotton season and considerable progress in the ghee industry did much to improve the people's condition

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.



and cattle prices rose continuously throughout the year. In consequence of this, tax was collected easily and quickly, the whole of the tax due having been collected by the end of December. The improved economic conditions have restored the confidence of the natives who, unwitting as they were of its causes, were completely bewildered by the depression of the previous years. Administration was consequently easier, a much more cheerful atmosphere has been noticeable and there has not been that indefinable uneasiness which is in men's minds at times of economic crisis.

“ The most important political event of the year in Musoma was the formation of the North Mara Council on similar lines to those of the Council of South Mara Chiefs which was established last year. As in South Mara the new Council forms a central Court of Appeal from the Courts of individual Chiefs and controls the joint Native Treasury. Provision was made for the erection of suitable offices and a Court House, and these will be completed in 1934. From past experience it is confidently expected that the formation of this Council will eliminate petty jealousies and rivalries now existing between the Chiefs and give them a common interest in the welfare of their country.

“ The success of the efforts made in 1932 to suppress stock-thieving and to break up the organised gangs of thieves has had its effect. Although stock thefts still occur occasionally, security of property for stock-owners is now in sight and, freed from the constant worry which used to be associated with the ownership of cattle, the people have time to devote themselves to settled pursuits.”

19. In the south of the Territory and particularly in the Lindi Province, there appeared during the year a form of witchcraft known as Mchape upon which the District Officer of Songea makes the following observations in reporting to his Provincial Commissioner :—

“ In May, 1933, the disciples of Mchape entered the district, commencing operations on the Lake shore. These disciples claim that their medicine is a positive cure and preventive of all forms of witchcraft and illness, being in this respect very akin to the Ngoja benevolent witchcraft of previous years. The source of the cult is stated to be near Mlanje on the border of Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa but a number of natives believe that the medicine comes from America. Mchape soon spread from the Lake shore to the Matengo; no attempt to prevent this was made by the Native Authorities. From the Matengo to the Angoni area is a short step and here again no attempt was made by the Native Authorities to prevent the sale of medicine, except in the Mbonani area, where Mchape has not

penetrated and is not likely to be accepted. The general effect of Mchape amongst the Nyasa was to stir up a considerable excitement, no tax was paid during this period and no labour would leave for the coast, eventually it was necessary for an Administrative Officer to deal with the situation. He accordingly proceeded to the Lake and after exhorting the Native Authorities to take action, was successful in expelling the disciples into Portuguese Territory again. The effect in the Matengo has been entirely passive, whilst in Angoni country it might be described as negative: like Ngoja it would appear to be a money making scheme, but the prices charged for Mchape medicine are considerably lower and, therefore, cause less hardship. No political significance is attributed to this benevolent witchcraft."

20. The Lindi Province, stretching as it does from the Indian Ocean to Lake Nyasa and containing 550,000 natives, separated by large tracts of forest and bordered on the south by the international frontier, presents special problems of its own. With the exception of the Songea District, the Province is infested with tsetse fly throughout its extent and, therefore, contains no livestock. The Province, moreover, was traversed throughout its length from the Lake to the sea by several of the principal slave routes in pre-European days, and since the beginning of this century has witnessed the Maji Maji Rebellion of 1905/06 and extensive operations during the Great War, especially in 1917. These factors have, no doubt, contributed towards a lack of stability in the population, leading to frequent movements of village sites, journeys to the Coast and elsewhere. The result has often been inadequate attention to the cultivation of essential crops, thus aggravating difficulties due to the somewhat capricious rainfall and inferior soils of large parts of the Province.

The consequence has been periodical famines in parts of the Province, especially in what is now the Masasi District, and these have caused anxiety to Government and been the subject of study and enquiry over many years. The conclusion has now been formed that the root of the trouble is an unbalanced agricultural and economic system and that the people so situated should more correctly be described as "poverty stricken" than as "famine stricken". Shortage of food, indeed, is only one of the symptoms of a general condition of impoverishment, and the simple process of extending the area under cultivation has been tried and has been found wanting. Enquiries prosecuted over a number of years led to the calling of a Conference at Lindi during 1933 attended by the local administrative and technical officers and by the Director of Agriculture and Secretary for Native Affairs, at which all information was reviewed and measures for a settled policy of reconstruction were recommended to, and subsequently accepted by, Government. These recommendations were based on the conclusion



that small scattered forest communities cannot be adequately protected against the ravages of elephants, wild pigs and baboons or maintain themselves; that the cultivation of foodstuffs alone is insufficient to make such people secure against the risk of famine; and that economic crops must, therefore, be introduced into their regular agricultural practice. Moreover, experience in the west of the Territory has shown that sooner or later trypanosomiasis infection of humans will spread to this Province with disastrous results unless measures can be taken in advance to safeguard as large a part of the population as possible from contact with the fly.

These considerations led to the initiation of a policy of modified concentration in areas selected on account of their fertility and proximity to water and main roads. Special agricultural staff was engaged, and the distribution of seeds of economic as well as food crops was begun. Further preparatory surveys of suitable land will be necessary before the policy of concentration can be carried through to its conclusion. Fortunately there is little or no opposition on the part of the people, mainly, no doubt, because there can be few villages which have been more than a small number of years at the most on their present sites, but also because past sufferings have taught them that the conditions in which they live can only be ameliorated by attacking their causes. They have lacked the initiative to do this for themselves, but when that is provided by the Administration, they are glad enough to fall into line and the measures which have been started have already put heart into many who were disposed to look upon their condition with apathy and despair.

21. Famine conditions also occurred in the Tanga Province in the Handeni District and in the Eastern Province in the Dar-es-Salaam District, and by the end of the year it had become necessary, owing to the failure of the short rains, for Government and the Native Administrations to organise extensive measures of relief. The District Officer of Handeni reporting to his Provincial Commissioner writes as follows:—

“ It was obvious in July, when the extent or rather the absence of any harvest was evident, that a certain amount of famine relief would be necessary. Food was first purchased in small quantities and distributed to the more needy. As time went on and the exodus (to neighbouring areas) of the able bodied natives in search of food became larger . . . it became necessary to distribute larger quantities, as the remnant (of natives) “ holding the fort ” in the district was largely made up of old and indigent people unable in most cases to fend for themselves. Maize was purchased at the most advantageous price, it was transported by motor lorry to the central dump at Handeni. Owing to the shortage of able bodied men in the District, it was decided to distribute the food to the outside areas by motor lorry also. Dumps

were organised at all chiefs' headquarters with the exception of two areas. . . . Gangs of natives in need of food and fit to work were employed to repair the roads while some valuable clearing of bush infested by tsetse fly was also accomplished at Loskitok near Kibirashi. At the end of November 190 tons of food had been purchased and distributed and a further amount of at least 40 tons is expected to be dealt with during December.

“ At a rough calculation it would appear that not more than about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the population affected have received relief and it therefore might be argued that if the other  $92\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. can exist without relief—no deaths directly due to starvation have occurred—so could the remainder. But the remainder have been the old and indigent and everyone with any experience of the conditions is universally of the opinion that many deaths directly due to a complete lack of food would have occurred had no relief been organized. It might also be argued with truth that food distribution commenced a little before it was really necessary, but rather that than that a hurriedly-arranged and inefficient organization should have been set up when the necessity for it had been made clear by a series of avoidable deaths.”

In the closing days of the year, an invasion of red locusts, which destroyed the young crops, increased the difficulties of the situation, but it is at any rate under control, and though the people affected are undoubtedly suffering severe hardships, everything possible is being done to alleviate their suffering.

22. Drought also extended to the Northern Province and seriously affected the welfare of the tribes of three of the Districts whose principal wealth consists of cattle and small stock. Fortunately, however, owing to the long established practice of irrigating crops with the waters of the many rivers which flow from the great mountains of Kilimanjaro and Meru, and also to a considerable extension of the practice of the dry season cultivation of the river valleys and swamps in the Mbulu District, there was no shortage of native food except in two small units. The largest and the richest tribe in the Province is the Chagga of Kilimanjaro, and it is protected from the possibility of famine by the everlasting snows of Kilimanjaro, which keep the rivers running all the year round and thus permit of the elaborate system of irrigation which covers the whole of the native lands of the mountain. Writing of this tribe, the Provincial Commissioner remarks :—

“ It cannot be disputed that economically the Chagga tribe play a very large part in the prosperity of the Northern Province. In hut and poll tax they pay annually approximately £27,000. Their 1933-34 arabica coffee crop, which is not all harvested yet will, it is expected, surpass that of the previous season which was a record one. It is estimated by the Manager



of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union that the number of coffee growers has this season increased by 20 per cent. Their purchasing power is high and the Chagga, though extremely careful with his money, does not hoard. The Tuesday cattle auction in Moshi Town is one of the biggest in the Territory and thousands of head of cattle purchased in the Masai and Mbulu Districts are retailed at the Moshi auction and distributed to the numerous butchers' shops which abound in the district, while the Bazaar area is rarely stagnant and money is kept in circulation. New motor roads to facilitate the evacuation of the crops are being constructed in many places purely on the initiative of the natives themselves. Signs of progress are manifest everywhere on the southern side of the mountain. European-type houses with corrugated iron roofs are largely on the increase, for the Chagga is quick to see where money can be obtained and to what advantages he can put it."

23. From the Central Province there is little out of the ordinary to report. Sleeping sickness invaded the Mkalama District, but fortunately the population adjacent to the affected area is both dense and vigorous, and Government now possesses ample experience from which it is possible to decide promptly upon the measures which should be taken to deal with outbreaks of this nature. No time was lost, therefore, and in September 9,000 tribesmen turned out for 10 days and cleared 8 square miles along the Kisukwani River. It will be necessary to continue this work for a year or two, but the result will be to place a considerable area of fertile and well-watered land at the disposal of the population which is already beginning to feel the need of additional land for expansion.

### **Native Courts.**

24. The reports on the Native Courts received from Provincial Commissioners and the information to be deduced from a study of the returns of cases tried by them show that the system continues to discharge its functions to the general satisfaction of the population. Certain interesting tendencies were observed in the Native Courts, one of which is recorded in the following words by the District Officer of Lindi, reporting to his Provincial Commissioner :—

" Natives are in increasing numbers making use of the Courts to record land transactions with one another. In this we have the beginning of absolute ownership as against the old Bantu notion of rights of user. Such transactions usually concern land which has acquired permanent value from the planting of coconut and fruit trees, and they are especially important at a time when such trees are being largely planted in the interior. One interesting case of the registration of the ownership of land occurs in the Nyangao Court Book. Here

it is recorded that one Lilamba Ngauka during his life time transferred in the form of a gift (*hiba*) to his son, Kasmir Hamisi, the ownership of a *shamba*, knowing that otherwise on his death it would be inherited by his sister's child. On enquiry I was informed that this course is occasionally adopted and is not contrary to custom."

25. On another question of difficulty before the Native Courts, the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province writes as follows :—

" A satisfactory tendency to reduce the amounts of fines in order to bring them within the capacity of delinquents to pay them is observed, and is being encouraged. A number of courts still appear to find difficulty in enforcing their orders to pay fines and compensation, but with increasing prosperity this should diminish. There is an increasing desire by the tribal authorities to punish adultery by imprisonment. The reason given is always the same : that the complainants are the old or middle aged men of property—who have married all or most of the available girls—whilst the delinquents are the young unmarried men, who cannot pay fines or compensation. The position is difficult, but I fail to see why Government should fill its expensive prisons because the elder men persist in marriage customs which are against the rules of nature."

26. Statistics showing the number of cases tried during the year in the Native Courts of the Territory, and including particulars of the punishments ordered, the number of persons convicted for certain specified offences, and the number of appeals and the courts in which these appeals were heard, will be found in the Appendix to the Annual Reports of the Provincial Commissioners on Native Administration for the year 1933, copies of which are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

### **Native Treasuries.**

27. Reference has already been made above to the general recovery in the finances of the Native Treasuries. In a few cases these have suffered heavy strain because of expenditure in the relief of famine, but, generally speaking, the position is sound and there are grounds for believing that the system is becoming more firmly established and more generally understood as each year passes. As an example from the most advanced unit in the Territory, the following may be quoted from the report of the Provincial Commissioner of the Lake Province writing of the Bukoba District :—

" The District Officer draws attention to the continued excellent manner in which the Native Treasurer, Herbert Ishengoma, and his assistants carry on the compilation of the intricate monthly accounts. These consist of the abstraction and analysis of the Revenue and Expenditure, under the various



heads, from the accounts of the eight Chiefs and the 51 Sub-Chiefs of the District. The accounts arrive via the Chief of each Chiefdom at varying dates between the last day of the month and the sixth day of the new month, but the final statement is usually ready for inspection by the District Officer on the twelfth of the month although some of the accounts come from distances of over 100 miles. The Native Treasurer checks the 59 cash accounts and issues such queries as may be necessary. An Administrative Officer makes a monthly check of the whole of the accounts, and the measure of control and supervision exercised greatly assists that steady progress which is a feature of this Native Treasury."

28. Another interesting development is reported from the Mbulu District of the Northern Province :—

" During 1933 a beginning has been made with a scheme of advancing limited sums from Native Treasury funds to carefully selected applicants, who are engaged in some undertaking, e.g., scientific ghee production or wheat growing on a considerable scale, which is definitely an advance on the existing practice and likely to prove of benefit to the tribe as a whole. In this connexion it may be mentioned here that some of the local natives have been so impressed with the success of the cultivation of lucerne at the demonstration farm at Endagikot that they have started to buy lucerne seeds for themselves."

This system of advances has already been initiated with success in one or two other Districts, notably in Musoma, where the purchase of churns and separators by cattle owners is facilitated in this way. Where the system has been practised for some little time the experience has been that instalments are promptly paid and that no difficulty whatever arises in connexion with the recovery of amounts so advanced.

## **GENERAL.**

### **Conference of East African Governors.**

29. Conferences attended by the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the Resident of Zanzibar were held at Entebbe and Dar-es-Salaam in February and October, respectively.

### **Customs Policy.**

30. At a meeting of the Governors' Conference held at Entebbe in February, 1933, it was agreed that a continuance of the present customs arrangements was to the advantage of all three territories, and the hope was expressed that no steps would be taken which would in any way weaken the present position.

At their meeting in October the Conference debated the question of customs tariffs, excise duties, etc., in East Africa, and decided to ask the various Governments to submit detailed statistical memoranda on the general results of the existing system and to indicate



measures which might be taken under the present customs and other agreements, or, alternatively, by particular amendments to them, to give full effect to the policy of unrestrained trade, equal industrial opportunities, and a fair inter-state division of revenue advantage. These questions will be further considered at the next meeting of the Governors' Conference.

### **Transfer of Sir Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., to the Sudan.**

31. In October information was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Territory, to be Governor-General of the Sudan. Later it was announced that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, to succeed Sir Stewart Symes in Tanganyika.

### **Visit of Financial Commissioner.**

32. A statement showing the action taken by the Tanganyika Government on the recommendations of the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., will be found in Appendix IV.

### **Soil Erosion Committee.**

33. The work of the Standing Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, has been of great value to Government, but the difficulties of arranging for discussions between a number of officers stationed at different places in the Territory whose time is fully occupied with their normal departmental duties, have militated to some extent against the usefulness of the Committee as an instrument for obtaining practical results when specific problems have had to be solved. To meet these difficulties Government is considering the reduction of the number of the Committee or, alternatively, the formation of a special sub-Committee for the pursuance of active measures against erosion.

### **Co-operative Societies.**

34. The only Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, No. 7 of 1932, are those which form the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, and it is understood from the Secretary that copies of the first annual report of the Union for the period April 1st, 1932, to April 30th, 1933, have been sent to Members of the Permanent Mandates Commission by him. Further information will be found in Appendix VIII.

### **The Economic Situation.**

35. Details regarding the financial position of the Territory are given in Section IV, Public Finance.

The trade of the Territory during 1933 presents certain aspects which seem to promise an ending to an economic cycle characterised by a phase of prosperity from 1925 to 1929 and a phase of depression beginning in 1930. In the statistics for the year 1930 there is evidence that the signs of changing conditions were not fully appreciated. Costly and wasteful methods and habits acquired during the period of unexampled prosperity were not easily given up, and there was a general tendency either to regard the depression as temporary or to hope that the position would be restored by fortuitous developments in America, Europe and elsewhere. It was a year in which optimism was preferred to reorganisation, with the result that the adverse trade balance reached the considerable amount of £1,080,000.

The following year, 1931, emphasised the urgent need for readjustment to meet what was at last recognised as a permanent change in the economic situation, and retrenchment became the order of the day. To avoid complete disorganisation, retrenchment was of necessity gradual and was carried on into 1932 and 1933. In 1931 it helped to reduce by a million and a half pounds the import requirements of the Territory. At the same time the concurrent need for an increased output, which would assist in counteracting the collapse in values, was apparent, but the campaign then initiated could not show results until 1932. Consequently, although there was such a large decrease in the imports, there was also a serious decrease in the value of exports, and the year closed with an adverse balance of £600,000.

It was in the year 1932 that the trade figures first contained evidence of the capacity of the community to adapt itself to the new order of things. In spite of low prices the value of the exports increased by one-third, while imports fell to the lowest figure on record since 1921. Development, and in some cases even proper maintenance, of estates and industrial enterprises unquestionably suffered through compulsory economy, while the continued fall in customs import revenue added to the problems of Government and prevented the adoption of supplementary measures to increase or conserve the natural resources of the Territory. The favourable trade balance of nearly half a million pounds allowed, however, the liquidation of part of the losses and liabilities of the two preceding years.

In the year under review a further advance towards economic stability on the new basis was recorded. Trade imports increased by nearly 7 per cent. in value, mainly as a result of increased importations of "development" goods such as machinery, building materials, iron and steel manufactures, tools and implements and gunny bags. The exports increased by 16 per cent. over those of 1932 and by £900,000 or nearly 55 per cent. over the 1931 total. Record production figures were reached for sisal, coffee, gold, groundnuts, rice and beeswax, which are among the main products of the Territory. In a year marked by adverse weather conditions,



generally lower prices, and some locust damage this is a striking achievement. On the whole year's trading the balance available to redeem the economic overdraft was £780,000, representing a 40 per cent. surplus over the value of the imports.

Granting the necessity for maintenance and increase in the quantity of production, the most important care of the future should be improvement and standardisation of quality. In the boom period of high prices and active demand the penalty for inferior quality was merely a reduced price, which still showed a handsome return; under the present conditions of supply and demand it is becoming more and more difficult to find a market at any price for low grade produce. Much has been done in this direction. Compulsory grading has restored commercial confidence in the coffee exports of Bukoba, while official propaganda and supervision have raised the average quality of Tanganyika ghee, hides, beeswax, rice and cotton. Much, however, remains to be done before, for example, the premiums obtained for Ceylon copra, Sudan gum arabic and Manila copal are shared by similar products from this Territory.

Further detailed information regarding trade will be found in Section VII, Trade and Economics.

### **Colonial Development Fund.**

36. Particulars of grants to the Territory from the Colonial Development Fund were given in the Annual Reports for 1931 and 1932.\* No new grants were made in 1933.

### **Game.**

37. The protection of game is effected by legislation regulating the shooting and capture of animals and by the establishment of Reserves which are of the following nature:—

(i) *Complete Reserves*.—Areas in which, except on the authority of a Governor's Licence granted for scientific or administrative reasons, no person shall hunt or photograph any animals. The thirteen Complete Reserves are:—the Kilimanjaro Reserve, the Mount Meru Reserve, the Ngorongoro Crater Reserve, the Lake Natron Reserve, the Northern Railway Reserve (Pare and Masai Districts), the Selous Reserve (Mahenge, Kilosa, Morogoro, and Rufiji Districts), the Saba River Reserve (Manyoni and Tabora Districts), The Katavi Plain Reserve (Ufipa, Kigoma and Tabora Districts), the Mtandu River Reserve (Kilwa District), the Mtetesi Reserve (Masasi, Tunduru and Lindi Districts), the Serengeti Reserve (Musoma District) and the Dodoma Township Reserve.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publications, Colonial Nos. 71 and 81, 1932 and 1933 respectively.



(ii) *Closed Reserves*.—A Closed Reserve is an area in which no person may enter for the purpose of hunting or photographing game except with a written permit from the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which such Closed Reserve is situated, or from a District Officer to whom power to issue such permits has been delegated. There are at present only two such Reserves; the Serengeti Closed Reserve consisting of the Musoma District and that part of the Arusha District west of the Rift Wall, and an area of 5 miles radius round Lake Rukwa in the Mbeya and Ufipa Districts. It is intended that permits to hunt or photograph game in Closed Reserves should be given freely, the object in issuing permits being to enable Administrative Officers and Game Rangers to know the precise localities in which hunting or photographing is taking place, with a view to the ready detection of offences against the game laws.

(iii) *Closed Areas*.—A Closed Area is an area in which a game licence shall not be deemed to authorise the hunting of any animal. There are two such areas:—one in the Shinyanga District and one in the Moshi and Masai Districts (part of the Sanya Plains).

(iv) *Partial Reserves*.—Areas in which certain species are protected. The Partial Reserves are:—Arusha and Moshi Districts (Greater Kudu and male of Grant's Gazelle); the Sanya and Ardai plains in the Moshi District (male of Grant's Gazelle for a period of five years); that portion of the Moshi District to the west of the Kikafu River (Wildebeeste and Thompson's Gazelle for a period of three years); the crater lakes Bassoto, Massodich, Babati in the Mbulu District (Hippopotami); and the area on and adjoining the Momello farm adjacent to the Mount Meru Reserve (Hippopotami).

The sale or offering for sale of the meat of any game animal by any person unless duly licensed in that behalf by the District Officer is prohibited.

Regulations are in force prohibiting (1) approach by motor vehicle or aeroplane; (2) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for the purpose of hunting, killing, or capturing; (3) the shooting at any game animal from within two hundred yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane; and (4) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for driving or stampeding game.

During the year legislation was enacted to reduce the number of animals allowed to be hunted on a Visitor's Temporary Licence, as it was considered that, in view of the improved facilities of approach to the game areas, the number of animals on this licence was too generous. The Resident's Temporary Licence is about to be abolished and the fee for a Resident's Full Licence to be reduced to £10.

It was found necessary during the year to engage temporary Cultivation Protectors and Game Scouts, in order to prevent the destruction of crops in the Rufiji, Dar-es-Salaam, Kilwa, Mahenge and Iringa Districts, in all of which serious damage to crops, resulting in food shortage, was caused by wild animals. Elephants, the numbers of which have increased recently, are the chief cause of this damage, though hippopotami and buffaloes have been very destructive in the Kilwa and Rufiji Districts.

### **Reclamation of land from Tsetse Fly and Tsetse Research.**

38. Activities caused by the tsetse fly fall into three categories :—

(1) Measures to combat sleeping sickness which are dealt with in Section XVI of this Report and in Appendix VI.

(2) Reclamation of fly infested bush by the Provincial and Native Authorities with the advice of the Tsetse Research Department.

(3) Research.

### **Reclamation.**

An account is given below of the reclamation work carried out in the Western, Lake, Central, and Northern Provinces.

*Western Province.*—All efforts were directed towards providing safety for the natives in the sleeping sickness areas with the result that little could be attempted in the way of further reclamation of fly-infested grazing for cattle. It is hoped that during 1934 it will be possible to organise a programme of work in the Nzega and Kahama Districts.

*Lake Province.*—In the Maswa, Kwimba, Shinyanga and Musoma Districts the work of tsetse reclamation was continued. Some idea of the magnitude of the operations can be obtained from the fact that over 46,000 natives gave their labour for this purpose.

In the Maswa District, where 11,500 natives were employed during a period of ten days, fifteen square miles of tsetse bush were cleared for settlement. The clearings were mainly based on the Simiyu River, but the barrier on the Masindi River which had been cleared in previous years was widened by a further three-quarters of a mile. Some 180 families have settled already in the Simiyu River clearings and settlement in the Masindi River area will follow.

In the Musoma District the people of Ikizu threw themselves with enthusiasm into an attack on the bush with a view to making habitable the plains that slope down to the Tirina River, a project which is closely related to the making of a fly-free route to Ikoma, along which human beings and cattle may pass without fear of infection.

The programme in the Shinyanga District was chiefly directed towards the opening of the Huru-Huru plains to settlement and grazing. The results of the year's work in the Huru-Huru are not



yet evident since although it is hoped that the plains are now free of fly, the Chiefs are not prepared to take any risks in the matter. Chiefs Makwaia and Wamba, who between them have agreed to put in 1,000 head of cattle from their areas, have decided to await results in regard to a herd of 100 which the Tsetse Research Department are putting in as soon as there is sufficient grazing and water. It is reported that Nera cattle are already in the plains near Buhungukira and that Seke cattle have penetrated further than in previous years. In addition to this main activity, 1,000 men of Usiha (Chief Makwaia) and Samuye (Chieftainess Nzile) made about 25 square miles in the Seseko plains available for grazing.

The Kwimba District continued its policy of seeking room for expansion by reclamation of tsetse bush, and the District Officer writes :—

“ As far back as 1930, it was patent that the habitable parts of Kwimba District were being strained to their utmost to support an ever increasing amount of human and animal life.

“ Most of the available land which was sufficiently well watered to support life had already been reclaimed, notably some 50 square miles along the banks of the Simiyu River and a further fourteen square miles at the north of Buhungukira.

“ All eyes naturally turned to that enormous, waterless, fly infested country which comprises the greater part of Buhungukira and is the northern extension of the Nindo plains system lying to the north of Shinyanga.

“ The Director of Tsetse Research prepared a plan of campaign for the reclamation of Buhungukira covering a period of years. The first year's work covered the area bounded on the north by the Mhalo-Nyanhanga-Ilangafipa range of hills and extending south to Mhande Hill and the Nindo plains. The whole area comprises some seventy square miles but the area affected by the elimination of tsetse bush is considerably greater.

“ In February an earth tank some 90 feet by 40 feet by 12 feet with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, was dug at Dodoma and rapidly filled. Two more earth tanks were dug at Mhalo and Maboko in March and April, but unfortunately the early cessation of rain precluded their filling up. In February the Geological Department sunk a borehole and struck a stream giving 1,200 gallons per hour on the high ground under Nyanhanga Hill. An order was immediately placed in England for a Lister Diesel engine and pumping plant in the hope that it would arrive in time to be erected and provide water for the working parties.

“ Bush cutting commenced in earnest on May 11th when three thousand six hundred men were drafted into camps at Upamwa and Mhalo.



“ As time passed, Upamwa camp was left and four thousand men were drafted into Dodoma camp whilst a further two thousand continued to operate from Mhalo. By this time the local supply of water at Upamwa was exhausted and the sole source of supply was Dodoma earth tank whence water had to be transported by porters to the labourers at Mhalo over three miles of plain. All the bush to the east of a line from Nyanhanga to Mhande was now felled and there remained only the dense bush at the base of Nyanhanga Hill and the light bush extending some six miles therefrom via Dodoma to Mhande Hill. It was impossible to draft any large gang of men to Nyanhanga camp before the installation of the pumping plant, the non-arrival of which was by now causing considerable anxiety. The Dodoma earth tank had exceeded all expectations having supplied most of the daily wants of an average of three thousand five hundred natives over a period of forty-eight days. By the end of June the supply was so low that it was decided to employ only two thousand men. In the meanwhile information was received that the pumping plant had arrived in Dar-es-Salaam. It arrived at Bukwimba on 9th July, and in the hope of its being erected by 15th July the last batch of over six thousand men from Usmao was drafted into the outskirts of the reclaimed area on the 14th. Unfortunately though the plant was erected, mechanical faults caused a breakdown and the long-looked-for water supply was not forthcoming with the result that on the morning of the 17th this last gang had to be returned to their homes. The total labour turn out had been over twenty-two thousand. The next day the machinery was repaired and an excellent supply of water was obtained.

“ It was unfortunate that the bush clearing could not be completed, but over three-quarters of the original programme was carried out with the result that a large area is now thrown open to settlement. Settlers in small numbers have come in and at the height of the dry season cattle were to be seen watering in hundreds where they had never dared to tread before. It was considered unwise to endeavour to rush settlement in 1933. To the native eye the area is still a wilderness with one borehole not yet properly equipped and an inadequate series of empty earth tanks.

“ During November and December the earth pits at Dodoma, Mabogo and Mhalo were deepened to fifteen feet and, in the case of the two latter, extended. One new earth pit at Nyanhanga has been constructed. The dam is constructed in two portions with a stop connexion. One portion will remain as an uncontaminated reserve from which drinking water can be drawn and the lower portion is for the watering of

stock. It is intended to dig a number of other dams early in 1934 in preparation for heavy settlement later in the year.

“ With a view to encouraging organised settlement, possibly on a basis of individual land tenure, a model holding at Nyanhanga has been laid out and hedged into ten one-acre plots in order to demonstrate the advantages of a system of mixed farming on small holdings. The farm has been planted and a house and cow-byre built. It would indeed be regrettable if this fertile area was transformed into a barren soil-eroded waste by the agricultural methods of the Sukuma, which have reduced to such appalling conditions much of the land they at present occupy.”

*Central Province.*—During 1933 measures of tsetse reclamation were adopted in every district in the Central Province except Dodoma. In Manyoni the fly-free islands established and settled in 1932 were maintained. And, as the people reaped really good harvests and are happy and contented, the success of these settlements should be assured.

In Kondoa the continuous belt of cultivation on the side threatened by the fly has been maintained since 1926 in Mavita's country and all the country round Menenia has been freed of tsetse. Settlement has been carried out near Kikori as part of a combined Mbulu-Irangi campaign against the fly in the far North.

In Sandawe, with fly encroaching on all sides, the establishment of a fly-free island around Kwa-Mtoro is being undertaken as the only practicable measure of defence in that area.

In Mpwapwa the fly had reached the veterinary farm and corridors were cut across the line of its advance from Kidete. As natives living in fly country across the Kilosa border are prepared to cultivate these clearings, much rich country will have been permanently reclaimed and a protective belt set up against any further advance.

In Singida contour lines have been cut to define the fly-free core of that district, and, once the planting season is over, labour will be diverted to clearing a fly-free stock route to the coast.

In Mkalama 9,000 men turned out for ten days and cleared 8 square miles of fly-infested country on the Kisukwani River. This barrier should not only check the movement of fly from Lake Eyasi southwards, but will serve as the base of a triangle which, if cleared, will free the Dulumo valley of tsetse. An effort will be made to achieve this object in 1934.

*Northern Province.*—The Reclamation Officer continued his work in the Mbulu District. In the Babati-Ndareda area 350 men were employed on clearing during January, February and March along the boundary of an estate, half the cost being paid by the owner and half by the Native Treasury. The clearing was carried out by means of felling and root stumping and is, therefore, of a permanent nature. Approximately 600 acres were cleared. Further



clearing along the same boundary was carried out during the months of September and October, the owner of the estate again contributing 50 per cent. towards the cost. An approximate area of 500 acres was cleared by the same methods of stumping.

No clearings have been undertaken in the actual neighbourhood of Babati, but a general re-consolidation clearing will be carried out in that area during January, 1934.

The chain of clearings along the line of the fly advance between Babati and Ndareda has now been practically completed. It is hoped and believed that, when the final section has been cleared, a definite barrier to further advance will have been effected.

In the north of Mbulu a clearing was carried out to the east and south-east of Lake Bassodesh. 807 men drawn from the areas of various Mbulu Sub-Chiefs turned out for a period of 8 days. The method of clearing was that usually employed on such tribal clearings. An area of approximately 5 square miles was cleared, the bush consisting mainly of light acacia. The object of this clearing was to prevent fly coming down to the lake shore, and to establish fresh settlements which could utilise the permanent lake water. This object has been achieved.

During the months of August, September and October 130 men carried out clearings along the Murera River with the object of opening up watering places on the river and making available a large area for settlement. The clearing involved the cutting of dense riverine timber and lighter mixed bush to the west of the river. This clearing has not yet been completed and a considerable amount of further work will be carried out during January, 1934, should weather conditions permit.

During September an approximate area of 1,000 acres was cleared to the east of the Oldeani-Mbulu road near Serami Hill. The object of the clearing was to complete the work done in 1931 and 1932 from the Endabash River towards the open country at Kampi Kongoni.

150 men under the leadership of Sub-Chief Hau turned out during September for a period of 8 days and effected a clearing with the object of opening up the Giyeda Mog area to settlement by giving access to permanent water in the Giyeda Mog River. The area cleared was estimated at 2 square miles.

An extension of the 1932 barrier clearings safeguarding Lakes Basotu and Bassodesh was carried out to the west of Lake Bassodesh during November and December, an area of 3 square miles being cleared.

The position at present in the Babati area is that the fly appears to have been definitely checked in its advance through the line of European farms from Ufiome Mt. to Ndareda. There still exists a danger point near Gizini Hill, and considerable clearing is essential in this area to complete the Ndareda-Babati barrier scheme. There is a constant threat of fly invasion along the lower mountain



slopes to the north of the Galapo Mission. Should this take place there is nothing to stop fly working round to Babati. The creation of a barrier at this point will entail considerable work and must be tackled in the near future.

In the Barabaig area fly remains confined to its limit of penetration during 1932 with the exception of a slight move along the Bubu River towards the north. There is but little possibility of any further advance of this belt in the direction of Mt. Hanang from Lake Balangda Lal as the intervening bush is quite unsuitable as a permanent habitat for *G. morsitans*, which is the only species of fly known to live in this particular belt.

In view of the information obtained on a recent survey carried out by the Reclamation Officer in the north Barabaig area fly appears to have very considerably decreased in numbers throughout the locality. No cause for this decrease could be ascertained. The clearings undertaken during 1932 and the year under review must be consolidated and extended to prevent any encircling movements to the north of Lake Bassodesh which would defeat the primary object of the barrier.

In north Mbulu no change in the general fly position has occurred. Clearings carried out last year have all been consolidated by settlement and as a result of this year's operations no further work should be necessary for several years with the exception of consolidating the Murera clearings.

### Research.

The Department has continued its experimental work, the finance being provided from the Guaranteed Loan and the Colonial Development Fund. The operations of the Department covered the following ground :—

(1) Relations of *G. morsitans* to its environment.

(2) Fly-density and fly-hunger as affected by the evaporation rate.

Field studies of *G. morsitans* in these important connections are completed. Some laboratory work remains, and the studies of the other species continue.

(3) Protection of the bush against grass-fires for long periods with a view to ascertaining the effect on fly of a prolongation of the long-grass period.

An experiment resulted in an immense diminution of the fly concerned (*G. swynnertoni*) in the area in question, and in the commencement of a change in the vegetational environment which is expected to exterminate the fly.

(4) Experiments in breeding and release on a large scale of a minute parasite of the tsetse.

The parasite *Syntomosphyrum* was found inadequate as regards *G. morsitans*, but is being tested against *G. palpalis*.

(5) Investigation of methods of direct attack on the fly particularly by hand-catching from screens and by trapping. Good traps have been evolved for *G. palpalis* and *G. pallidipes*, and a screen that is attractive to the females of tsetse flies generally.

(6) An experimental direct attack with screens on the feeding ground of *G. swynnertoni* over an area of 12-15 square miles resulted in the reduction of the flies almost to zero. The last few flies proved very difficult to eradicate.

(7) An experiment in the production of "winter-effect" in the trees through light-strength (therefore cheap) poison was both interesting and effective in its result on *G. swynnertoni*.

(8) Live fences against ordinary antelopes. *Moringa pterygosperma*, the horse-radish tree, sown close, at present seems the most promising species.

(9) Experimental planted thicket barriers are coming on well and appear already to be producing a marked effect on the passage of the flies (*G. swynnertoni*).

(10) An experiment in the keeping of cattle in a fly area under fortnightly injection has been successfully completed.

(11) Surveys of fly-situations near Mpwapwa, Handeni, and Musoma have been carried out.

39. A gratifying recent development has been the growth of close and active co-operation between the Department and those engaged in tsetse control in Uganda and Kenya. Advice has been given in several connections and a large-scale reclamation experiment is in progress in Kavirondo against *G. palpalis* under the supervision of an officer trained by and transferred from the Department to the Medical Department of Kenya.

The Tsetse Conference in Entebbe, on November 22nd and 25th, was attended by the Director and an Entomologist.

#### IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

##### General Financial Position.

40. In 1932 the financial year of the Territory was altered to coincide with the calendar year.

The revenue for the nine months April—December, 1932 (exclusive of Railways) amounted to £1,290,891 or £2,144 less than the estimate. This figure, which includes receipts from new taxation (Excise Duties, Non-Native Poll Tax and Tax on Official Salaries) represents an increase of £88,137 over the figure for the

corresponding period in the previous year. The only serious shortfall of revenue as compared with the estimates occurred under Import Duties (£75,248), due to the continuance of the general economic depression and to the importation of low priced goods. Hut and Poll Tax receipts showed an increase of £33,000 over the collections for the same period in the previous year, due to the good groundnut crop and to the fact that less damage was done by locusts.

The expenditure on recurrent services (exclusive of Railways) during the same period amounted to £1,242,817, a decrease of £56,205 as compared with the corresponding period in 1931. In addition an amount of £12,347 was spent on Public Works. A surplus of £35,727 was therefore realised as against an anticipated surplus of £3,749. This was achieved by the reduction of staff and services and the continued policy of economy which resulted in savings in expenditure of £34,122 as compared with the estimate.

The surplus balance general account was strengthened in June, 1932, by the raising of a loan of £500,000, particulars of which are given in paragraph 45 below. The position at 31st December, 1932, was as follows :—

	£	£	£
Surplus balance at 31st March, 1932 (exclusive of Railways) ...			281,609
General account portion of Guar- anteed Loan, 1952/72 ...			398,308
			<hr/>
			679,917
Revenue, April— December, 1932		1,290,891	
Ordinary expendi- ture April— December, 1932	1,242,817		
Extraordinary ex- penditure, April —D e c e m b e r, 1932 ...	12,347		
	<hr/>	1,255,164	35,727
Surplus balance at 31st December, 1932 ...			<hr/>
			£715,644



The actual figures for 1933 are not yet available, but the following is the estimated position at 31st December, 1933 :—

	£	£	£
Surplus balance at 31st December, 1932 ... ..			715,644
Revised estimate of Expenditure, 1933 :—			
(a) Recurrent and			
Special ...	1,639,000		
(b) E x t r a- ordinary ...	11,000		
	<hr/>	1,650,000	
Revised estimate of Revenue, 1933		1,570,000	
		<hr/>	80,000
Estimated surplus balance at 31st December, 1933			<hr/> £635,644

The above does not include the figures relating to the Tanganyika Railways. The results of the Railway working for the period April to December, 1932, were as follows :—

	£	£
Revenue ... ..		431,772
Recurrent expenditure (excluding debt charges) ... ..		320,255
		<hr/> 111,517
Debt charges ... ..	161,816	
Refund of surplus earned by Elec- tricity Department ... ..	32,639	
	<hr/>	194,455
Deficit for the period ... ..		<hr/> £82,938

The Railway Revenue for the same period in the previous year was £466,384. The fall to £431,772 was due to the continuance of the economic depression. Expenditure has been reduced as far as it is safe to do so, but as the heavy debt charges will prove an obstacle to a balanced Railway budget in the near future, it is likely that a Railway deficit will have to be met by the General account for some time.

The accumulated Railway surplus balance of £42,259 at 31st March, 1932, was reduced to £36,764 by the end of the year as follows :—

	£
Surplus balance, 31st March, 1932 ... ..	42,259
Add Railway share of Guaranteed Loan, 1952/72 .. ... ..	77,443
	<hr/>
	119,702
Less deficit for the period April—December, 1932 ... ..	82,938
	<hr/>
Surplus balance, 31st December, 1932 ...	<u>£36,764</u>

The estimated Railway position up to 31st December, 1933, is follows :—

	£	£
Surplus balance, 31st December, 1932 ... ..		36,764
Revised estimate of expenditure, 1933 ... ..	646,000	
Revised estimate of revenue, 1933	527,000	
	<hr/>	119,000
Estimated excess of liabilities over assets, 31st December, 1933 ...		<u>£82,236</u>

The estimated combined surplus balance of the Territory at 31st December, 1933, is therefore, as follows :—

	£
General account ... ..	635,644
Less Railway account ... ..	82,236
	<hr/>
	<u>£553,408</u>

When the estimates for 1933 were being prepared it was anticipated that the excess of assets over liabilities of the combined account would be reduced to £446,614 (General account £573,498 less a deficit of £126,884 on the Railway account). This improvement in the Territory's financial position is mainly due to increased customs revenue and continued economy in departmental expenditure. The position is, therefore, better than it has been since 1929. The speech delivered by the Chief Secretary when introducing the budget for 1934 at the Legislative Council Meeting held in October, 1933, will be found in Appendix III.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

41. The following is an analysis of the revenue for the financial period, April—December, 1932 (exclusive of Railways) :—

<i>Duties, Licences, Taxes, etc.</i>	£	£	Percentage
Hut and Poll Tax ... ..	459,428		
Non-Native Poll Tax ... ..	29,399		
House Tax ... ..	20,442		
Tax on official salaries ... ..	32,073		
Customs Duties ... ..	299,752		
Trade Licences ... ..	39,884		
Other Licences and Taxes	43,941		
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties ... ..	17,376		
<i>Receipts from Government Services.</i>	—————	942,295	72·9
Receipts for specific services	30,732		
Miscellaneous Fees and Receipts ... ..	33,692		
<i>Undertakings of a commercial character (apart from Railways).</i>	—————	64,424	5·0
Post Office ... ..	73,300		
Conservancy and Water ... ..	11,073		
Nyanza Salt Mines ... ..	6,200		
<i>Revenue from Government Property.</i>	—————	90,573	7·0
Land Sales, Rents, etc. ... ..	51,179		
Royalties ... ..	13,126		
Sale of Ivory ... ..	15,042		
Interest ... ..	17,282		
Repayment of Electricity Profits by Railways ... ..	32,238		
<i>Surplus on Commission Account of the Custodian of Enemy Property ... ..</i>	—————	128,867	10·0
<i>Grants from Colonial Development Fund ... ..</i>		9,000	·7
<i>Reimbursements on account of Expenditure transferred to Loan ... ..</i>		33,154	2·6
<i>Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme...</i>		1,904	·2
		20,674	1·6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,290,891	100·0

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure, exclusive of Railways, under the various heads since 1929/30. The full details of revenue and expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Report for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1932, copies of which have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission :—



# Heads of Revenue.

37

	Actual Revenue 1929-30.	Actual Revenue 1930-31.	Actual Revenue 1931-32.	Actual Revenue April to December 1932.	Revised Estimate 1933.	Estimate 1934.
Customs	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import Duties ...	739,670	565,997	411,354	299,752	400,000	445,000
Excise Duties ...	—	—	432	4,849	8,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Dues ...	4,550	3,827	2,238	1,776	1,950	2,500
Licences, Taxes, etc.						
Licences, Trade ...	58,727	51,688	42,992	39,884	38,500	42,000
Licences, Vehicle ...	11,629	12,328	12,904	7,606	17,000	17,000
Miscellaneous Licences ...	29,312	24,239	20,666	17,639	19,250	20,300
Taxes, House ...	29,355	31,082	28,645	20,442	19,000	19,000
Taxes, Hut and Poll ...	748,734	700,852	537,033	459,428	600,000	630,000
Taxes, Non-Native Poll ...	—	—	—	29,399	32,000	34,000
Taxes, Non-Native Education ...	—	—	13,047	—	—	—
Taxes, Municipal ...	8,305	8,760	8,570	12,289	13,000	13,000
Taxes, Package ...	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Taxes, On Official Salaries ...	—	—	10,471	32,073	40,000	40,000
Taxes, Sugar ...	—	—	—	—	9,000	12,000
Stamp Duties ...	17,751	12,947	10,274	7,935	10,000	12,000
Miscellaneous Taxes ...	11,606	12,994	13,725	9,223	10,700	12,500
Fees of Court or Office, receipts for, or in aid of, specific Government Services and reimbursements ...	112,898	119,353	127,579	96,171	121,548	124,067
Posts and Telegraphs ...	71,030	70,843	69,753	73,300	69,312	71,100
Revenue from Government Property ...	97,979	81,277	66,358	58,330	72,850	79,350
Miscellaneous ...	49,214	40,836	98,594	84,084	39,400	43,000
Colonial Development Fund ...	—	11,653	39,714	33,154	42,585	35,203
<i>Total</i>	£1,990,760	1,748,676	1,514,349	1,287,334	1,564,095	1,672,020
Land Sales ...	1,915	802	1,351	1,653	250	300
<i>Total</i>	£1,992,675	1,749,478	1,515,700	1,288,987	1,564,345	1,672,320
Reimbursements in respect of expenditure charged to Public Works Extraordinary in previous years ...	—	—	6,668	1,904	3,450	—
<i>Total</i>	£1,992,675	1,749,478	1,522,368	1,290,891	1,567,795*	1,672,320

\* Later revised to £1,570,000.

## EXPENDITURE.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1929-30.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1930-31.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1931-32.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure April to December, 1932.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1933.</i>	<i>Estimate 1934.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Ordinary Expenditure—</i>							
Charges on account of Public Debt	49,912	49,913	66,598	31,975	101,200	109,513	6.55
Pensions and Gratuities	25,376	20,784	39,088	37,527	78,200	67,080	4.01
The Governor ...	9,779	8,709	9,197	6,666	10,200	9,154	0.54
Secretariat ...	19,246	22,656	19,654	13,945	17,800	18,342	1.10
Legislative Council ...	2,591	1,427	1,494	856	1,200	770	0.05
Printing and Stationery ...	12,779	12,099	11,840	7,707	12,000	12,927	0.77
Provincial Administration ...	222,727	240,727	228,778	162,769	186,000	191,086	11.43
Native Administrations ...	152,818	157,124	122,435	107,931	135,000	146,000	8.73
Administrative (Tsetse) Reclamation	—	5,079	1,273	863	—	—	—
Treasury ...	19,280	19,660	19,419	13,308	16,700	17,975	1.08
Customs ...	35,827	38,209	38,349	28,170	35,000	35,663	2.13
Labour ...	11,235	15,729	8,632	—	—	—	—
Audit ...	9,070	9,916	8,287	9,143	14,000	12,743	0.76
Judicial ...	19,005	23,397	23,104	17,338	23,000	26,222	1.57
Legal ...	6,160	7,378	6,366	4,668	7,030	6,499	0.39
Administrator-General	4,381	5,420	5,938	4,843	6,400	5,294	0.32
Police ...	137,861	144,781	100,601	77,932	102,000	103,759	6.21
Prisons...	248,233	261,519	36,173	28,735	39,000	38,736	2.32
Medical and Sanitation	—	—	222,343	157,493	200,000	198,004	11.84

Veterinary ... ..	57,159	55,218	51,336	36,196	44,000	42,509	2·54
Education ... ..	89,829	111,302	122,666	73,824	94,000	88,723	5·31
Military (King's African Rifles)	117,932	102,066	102,550	62,991	85,000	85,763	5·13
Miscellaneous Services ...	96,927	96,642	64,564	40,801	54,000	41,600	2·49
Posts and Telegraphs ...	84,193	70,786	82,325	68,829	81,000	82,090	4·91
Agricultural Department ...	90,744	63,967	66,062	46,589	63,000	57,826	3·46
Forestry Department ...	23,505	26,877	22,616	14,631	18,000	17,342	1·04
Game Preservation ...	13,903	15,680	11,315	5,007	9,080	8,857	0·53
Refund of Railway Profits ...	—	—	40,678	—	—	—	—
Lands ... ..	5,739	7,583	7,891	5,958	7,600	8,225	0·49
Surveys ... ..	36,857	40,845	34,423	21,317	19,000	19,742	1·18
Aviation ... ..	—	—	—	—	6,000	3,770	0·22
Mines ... ..	9,464	8,680	7,878	5,714	6,500	7,215	0·43
Geological Survey ... ..	10,826	12,360	8,885	9,362	10,700	10,583	0·63
Township Authority, Dar-es-Salaam	—	1,535	2,225	11,017	14,650	17,119	1·02
Public Works ... ..	79,010	78,628	65,259	52,375	47,000	48,806	2·92
Transport ... ..	14,845	14,514	11,287	7,100	7,100	7,608	0·45
Public Works Recurrent ...	71,080	69,048	66,181	46,347	75,000	85,955	5·14
Colonial Development Fund ...	—	15,147	33,585	29,990	43,000	34,253	2·05
<i>Total Ordinary Expenditure</i> ...	£1,788,293	£1,835,405	£1,771,295	£1,242,817	£1,669,360	£1,667,753	99·74
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure—</i>							
Public Works ... ..	296,605	267,096	49,633	12,347	11,000	4,320	0·26
<i>Total Expenditure met from Revenue</i>	£2,084,898	£2,102,501	£1,820,928	£1,255,164	£1,680,360*	£1,672,073	100·00

\* Later revised to £1,650,000.



The following is the Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Territory (exclusive of Railways) as at 31st December, 1932 :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Deposits ... ..	161,534	6	4	Cash ... ..	419,681	3	8
Drafts and Remittances ... ..	9,738	0	0	Investments ... ..	276,196	6	5
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 ...	1,812	12	6	Advances ... ..	104,892	15	
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71 ...	122,396	8	9	Imprests ... ..	96	2	4
Excess of Assets over Liabilities...	715,643	8	9	Railway Liability to Territory ...	151,416	8	9
				Unallocated Stores	58,842	0	1
	£1,011,124	16	4		£1,011,124	16	4

The Railway Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the same date was as follows :—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Deposits ... ..	20,086	17	9	Cash ... ..	116,670	15	6
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 ...	5,788	13	4	Cash on short call, London ...	286,000	0	0
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71 ...	380,114	10	5	Imprests ... ..	24	5	3
Advances from Government ...	151,416	8	9	Unallocated Stores	182,754	11	8
Outstanding Liabilities ...	11,046	16	0	Traffic Outstandings ... ..	10,902	4	2
Excess of Assets over Liabilities...	36,764	3	8	Advances ... ..	8,865	13	4
	£605,217	9	11		£605,217	9	11

### Currency.

42. There has been no change in the currency of the Territory.

### Loans from the Imperial Treasury.

43. The position as regards these loans is as follows :—

Total loans received ... ..	£	3,135,446
Repaid, 1930/31 ... ..	£	9,555
Repaid, 1931/32 ... ..		2,541
		12,096
Balance outstanding, 31st December, 1932 ... ..	£	3,123,350

Interest and Sinking Fund are being paid on £2,047,842 only. The debt charges amount to £123,586 per annum. The accumulated sinking fund as at 31st March, 1933, amounted to £146,649. The balance of the loans (£1,075,508) has been granted free of interest until 1938, when the funding of this amount is to be considered.

### Grants-in-aid.

44. In addition to the above loans non-recoverable grants amounting to £408,109 have been made to the Territory by the Imperial Government since the acceptance of the Mandate.

### Guaranteed Loans.

45. The two loans guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Act of 1926 have been raised for railway, harbour, port, road and other works of development. The particulars of these loans are as follows :—

	(1)	(2)
Date of Raising ...	June, 1928	July, 1931
Amount ...	£2,070,000	£3,000,000
Rate of Interest ...	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Price of issue ...	£96 10s. per cent.	£94 10s. per cent.
Period of currency	1948-68	1951-71

The position as regards these loans as at 31st December, 1932, was as follows :—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	(1) £	(2) £
Railways ...	1,718,614	1,510,251
Ports, Harbours and Ship- ping ...	98,598	232,428
Public Works ...	—	154,059
Roads and Bridges ...	75,000	248,694
Telegraphs and Telephones	12,991	47,997
Surveys ...	—	24,820
Research ...	31,000	40,896
Expenses of Issue ...	53,746	73,343
	<hr/> 1,989,949	<hr/> 2,332,488
Deduction for Discount on issue ...	72,450	165,000
Unexpended balance at 31st December, 1932 ...	7,601	502,512
	<hr/> £2,070,000	<hr/> £3,000,000

An instalment of £500,000 on a further loan of £750,000 guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Tanganyika

and British Honduras Loans Act, 1932, was raised in June, 1932, for the purpose of refunding to the accumulated surplus balances of the Territory sums expended from revenue on capital works undertaken before the passing of that Act.

The following are the particulars of this loan :—

Date of raising	...	...	...	June, 1932.
Amount	...	...	...	£500,000.
Rate of Interest	...	...	...	4 per cent.
Price of issue	...	...	...	£98 per cent.
Period of currency	...	...	...	1952-72.

### Arrangements for Amortisation of Loans.

#### 46. LOANS FROM IMPERIAL TREASURY.

			£	
Electric Power Station	...	...	28,364	Combined interest and sinking fund annuity to redeem loan in 25 years terminating in 1947-48.
" " "	...	...	5,568	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced 1926-27.
Nyanza Salt Mines	...	...	14,036	Ditto ditto
Capital Works (exclusive of Railways)			713,432	1 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1927-28.
Railways	...	...	1,286,442	
Deficit and War Damage Loan	...		1,075,508	No interest charged nor arrangements for repayment yet made.
			<hr/> £3,123,350 <hr/>	

#### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

There is a statutory obligation (Cap. 56 of the Laws) to remit to the Bank of England each half-year such sums as shall be sufficient to provide for the repayment of these loans within a period not exceeding forty years from the date on which the loan was actually raised. The commencement of such remittances may be postponed for a period of three years from the date on which the loan was raised.

The Bank of England is required to pay over the remittances to trustees nominated by the Imperial Treasury for the formation of a sinking fund. The trustees are required to invest the money in stock or bonds of such other security as may be approved by the Imperial Treasury and the Secretary of State.

In connexion with the 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan 1948-68 (£2,070,000) the first sinking fund instalment was remitted in June, 1931. The annual charge is 26s. 2d. per £100 of the loan.

As regards the 4 per cent. Guaranteed Loan 1951-71 (£3,000,000) the first sinking fund instalment will not be paid until 1934.



As regards the 4 per cent. 1952-72 Loan (£500,000) the first sinking fund instalment will not be paid till 1935.

### Banks.

47. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, who act as bankers to the Government and have branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Moshi, Arusha, Morogoro and Lindi; the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga; Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Iringa, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi and Mbeya; and the Bank du Congo Belge, with branches at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma.

### V.—DIRECT TAXES.

48. Direct taxation of natives of the Territory is imposed by means of a Hut and Poll Tax. The rates for the tax year 1932-33 were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>		<i>District.</i>				<i>Rate of first tax.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax.</i>
						Shs.	Shs.
CENTRAL	...	All Districts	...	...	...	10	5
EASTERN	...	Dar-es-Salaam	...	...	...	10	5
		Morogoro	...	...	...	10	5
		Kilosa	...	...	...	10	5
		Rufiji	...	...	...	10	5
		Bagamoyo	...	...	...	10	5
		Mahenge	...	...	...	7	3·50
IRINGA	...	All Districts	...	...	...	8	2
LAKE	...	Bukoba:					
		Karagwe	...	...	...	10	5
		Rest of District	...	...	...	12	6
		Biharamulo	...	...	...	6	3
		Mwanza	...	...	...	10	5
		Maswa	...	...	...	10	5
		Musoma	...	...	...	10	5
		Kwimba	...	...	...	10	5
LINDI	...	Lindi	...	...	...	8	4
		Mikindani	...	...	...	8	4
		Kilwa (excluding Liwale sub-division)	...	...	...	8	4
		Kilwa (Liwale sub-division)	...	...	...	8	4
		Newala	...	...	...	7	3·50
		Masasi	...	...	...	7	3·50
		Tunduru	...	...	...	7	3·50
		Songea	...	...	...	7	3·50
NORTHERN	...	Arusha	...	...	...	12	6
		Moshi	...	...	...	12	6
		Masai: (Masai)	...	...	...	15	7·50
		(Sonjo)	...	...	...	6	3
		(Aliens)	...	...	...	12	6
		Mbulu	...	...	...	10	5
TANGA	...	All Districts	...	...	...	10	5

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax. Shs.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax. Shs.</i>
WESTERN ...	Tabora ... ..	10	5
	Tabora (Town) ... ..	10	5
	Tabora (Kitunda sub-division)	6	3
	Shinyanga ... ..	10	5
	Kahama ... ..	10	5
	Nzega ... ..	10	5
	Kigoma:		
	Ujiji } ... ..	8	4
	Uvinza }		
	Rest of District ... ..	5	2.50
	Ufipa ... ..	5	2.50
	Kasulu:		
	Uha ... ..	4	2
	Rest of District ... ..	5	2.50
	Kibondo ... ..	5	2.50

49. The following reductions were approved for the Tax year 1933-34 :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate of first tax. Shs.</i>	<i>Rate of plural wives tax. Shs.</i>
EASTERN ...	Mahenge:		
	Ngindo Area ... ..	4	2
LINDI ...	Mikindani (except Mchicha, Nanyati, Ziwani, Mitengo, and Mbuo) ... ..	6	3
	Kilwa (excluding Liwale sub- division) ... ..	7	3.50
	Kilwa (Liwale sub-division) ...	4	2
	Newala ... ..	5	2.50
	Masasi ... ..	5	2.50
	Tunduru ... ..	4	2
	Songea ... ..	5	2.50
WESTERN ...	Tabora:		
	Urambo, Ushetu and Uyowa	6	3
	Kitunda ... ..	5	2.50
	Rest of District ... ..	8	4
	Kahama:		
	Western ... ..	6	2
	Kigoma:		
	Rest of District including Kasulu and Kibondo ...	4	2

50. The following remissions were granted :—

(1) No plural wives' taxes were collected in the Western Province except in the Ufipa District.

(2) The natives of the Lindi Province and the Rufiji District of the Eastern Province, where arrears of tax were particularly heavy, were informed that they would not be called upon to pay any arrears if the current year's collections proved satisfactory.

51. The report of the Administrative Officer, who was detailed to carry out an enquiry into the hut and poll tax system, had not been completed by the end of the year under review.

52. The collections of Hut and Poll Tax during the period April-December, 1932, amounted to £459,428, and the revised estimate for the year 1933 was £594,000. Indications point to a slight revival of trade in 1934 and the collections for that year have accordingly been estimated at £630,000. The amount paid to the Native Administrations as their share of the collection for the period April-December, 1932, was £107,931.

53. During 1932 Municipal rates were introduced in many towns where no rate was previously levied, and the rates in other townships were revised. A Municipal fee payable on native huts in townships was imposed at the same time. The latter fee was evoked as from 1st April, 1933, and the Hut Tax in townships was increased to balance the loss of the revenue entailed. Motor vehicle licences were increased as from 1st January, 1933, and the additional revenue from this source is estimated at some £4,000 per annum.

Non-native property owners pay a house tax at the rate of 5 per cent. of the net annual value of the premises. Receipts during the nine months, April-December, 1932, amounted to £18,882.

54. A graduated Non-native Poll Tax was imposed from 1st April, 1932, in place of the Education Tax of 30s. per head formerly paid by non-natives and the collections to December, 1932, amounted to £29,399, an increase of approximately £10,000 on the yield from the Education Tax. The levy raised on official salaries from 1st January, 1932, produced revenue amounting to £32,073 between April and December, and the estimate for the full year 1933 is £40,000.

55. Traders pay a tax in the form of a Trade Licence fee. The fees vary according to the nature of the business. The yield was about £40,000 during the period April-December, 1932, and the 1933 figure will be about the same.

## VI.—INDIRECT TAXES.

56. The principal sources of indirect taxation are Import and Excise Duties. Import Duties accounted for 23·2 per cent. of the total revenue and amounted to £299,752 during the period April-December, 1932. The sums received under that head since 1928-29 are as follows :—

						£
1928-29	...	...	...	...	...	697,881
1929-30	...	...	...	...	...	739,670
1930-31	...	...	...	...	...	565,997
1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	411,354
April-December, 1932 (9 months)	...	...	...	...	...	299,752

The collections for the period April-December, 1932, were roughly at the same rate as in the previous year. The estimated yield for 1933 is £400,000 and in view of the slight indications of



a trade revival the 1934 figure has been put at £445,000. Excise Duties yielded about £5,000 during the period April-December 1932, and about the same in 1933. In 1934, however, owing to the establishment of a local brewery the yield is expected to increase to £10,000.

57. A sugar consumption tax was imposed during 1933 to make up the loss of revenue resulting from the increased consumption of East African sugar. £12,000 is expected to be received from this tax in a full year. Other indirect taxes such as those on salt and cotton are of minor importance. The proceeds of the latter are used for the benefit of the cotton industry.

## VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

58. With an increase of about 4 per cent. in the value of imports and one of 16 per cent. in the value of exports the total volume of trade in 1933 exceeded that for the previous year by £444,000 or  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The period was marked by a considerable expansion in the quantity of exports and the continuation of a cautious and conservative policy on the part of trading interests generally. As a result the favourable visible balance of trade was increased from £315,000 to £780,000. The indication that outstanding liabilities are being liquidated at such a satisfactory rate promises an early return of economic stability and a consequent increase in imports, on which development and revenue so much depend.

The domestic exports increased in value from £2,190,148 in 1932 to £2,543,162 in 1933. A considerable increase in production counteracted the effects of adverse weather conditions and generally lower prices. There were, however, partial recoveries in the market values of sisal and hides. Record production figures were reached for sisal, coffee, gold, groundnuts, rice and beeswax.

Imports (excluding bullion and specie) increased from £1,872,019 to £1,946,687, trade imports exceeding last year's total by £118,730 and Government imports showing a decrease of £44,055. The general trend of values was downward; in the case of cotton piece goods, for example, the total quantity was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million yards more than in 1932 while the total value was £6,000 less. It is evident that the increase in the quantity of consumption as compared with 1932 was considerably greater than is indicated by the increase in the total value.

### Volume of Trade.

59. The total value of trade for the past five years is shewn in the following table. The figures in each case are exclusive of transit and transshipment goods and of bullion and specie, other than exports of unrefined gold from the goldfields of the Territory which are included in the export totals.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Trade Imports ...	3,743,215	3,044,910	2,000,087	1,749,849	1,868,579
Government Imports	542,737	937,695	495,509	122,163	78,108
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS ...</b>	<b>4,285,952</b>	<b>3,982,605</b>	<b>2,495,596</b>	<b>1,872,012</b>	<b>1,946,687</b>
Domestic Exports ...	3,722,829	2,635,974	1,645,281	2,190,148	2,543,162
Re-exports ...	265,536	261,964	245,441	166,794	182,716
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS ...</b>	<b>3,988,365</b>	<b>2,897,938</b>	<b>1,890,722</b>	<b>2,356,942</b>	<b>2,725,878</b>
<b>VOLUME OF TRADE</b>	<b>8,274,317</b>	<b>6,880,543</b>	<b>4,386,318</b>	<b>4,228,954</b>	<b>4,672,565</b>

### Imports.

60. The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of imports during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 and shows the percentage of each article to the total imports:—

<i>Articles.</i>	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	£		£		£	
Cotton piece-goods ...	494,066	19·8	449,603	24·0	443,195	22·8
Machinery ...	92,799	3·7	70,503	3·8	137,227	7·1
Other food-stuffs ...	154,813	6·2	116,565	6·2	110,015	5·7
Motor spirit ...	142,623	5·7	114,396	6·1	82,143	4·2
Building materials ...	139,862	5·6	50,410	2·7	66,334	3·4
Iron and steel manufactures ...	106,861	4·3	56,225	3·0	63,458	3·3
Sugar ...	70,661	2·8	62,490	3·3	57,981	3·0
Cigarettes ...	65,772	2·6	59,849	3·2	56,928	2·9
Petroleum lamp oil ...	69,789	2·8	55,288	2·9	44,980	2·3
Tools and implements ...	23,020	0·9	28,111	1·5	34,295	1·8
Jute bags and sacks ...	23,520	0·9	28,076	1·5	32,224	1·7
Flour wheat ...	34,472	1·4	26,455	1·4	30,096	1·5
Spirits ...	38,345	1·5	31,329	1·7	27,484	1·4
Tyres and tubes ...	22,562	0·9	23,999	1·3	27,352	1·4
Grain ...	38,369	1·5	15,495	0·8	26,797	1·4
Artificial silk ...	13,923	0·6	22,143	1·2	26,126	1·3
Wines and beer ...	27,524	1·1	28,179	1·5	25,982	1·3
Motor lorries ...	20,172	0·9	19,981	1·0	25,937	1·3
Drugs and medicines ...	31,343	1·3	24,514	1·4	24,404	1·2
Lubricating oil ...	29,767	1·2	25,432	1·4	19,833	1·0
Blankets, cotton ...	18,015	0·7	16,428	0·9	19,230	1·0
Motor cars (touring) ...	23,293	0·9	18,346	1·0	17,701	0·9
Fuel oil ...	16,913	0·7	14,870	0·8	15,806	0·8
Tobacco, manufactured	23,388	0·9	15,023	0·8	13,773	0·7
Boots and shoes ...	15,901	0·6	14,609	0·8	11,807	0·6

Increases in the importations of “ development ” goods such as machinery, tools and implements, iron and steel manufactures,

motor lorries and jute bags indicate a renewal of mining, agricultural and industrial activities during the year. Increased local production still further reduced the imports of salt, tea and other foodstuffs, and manufactured tobacco.

61. The imports of the Territory originated in the following countries in the percentages shewn, and consisted mainly of the articles enumerated in each case :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items.</i>
	<i>1931</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>1933</i>	
United Kingdom ...	36·4	30·4	29·1	Ale and beer, biscuits, confectionery, beverages and syrups, fish canned, fruits and jams, jellies, other tinned provisions, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, cement, earthenware, glassware, galvanized iron sheets, and sleepers, other iron and steel manufactures, tubes and pipes, cutlery, hand implements and tools, shovels and spades, electrical goods and apparatus, machines and machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, cloth and canvas, tarpaulins, tents, appliances, wearing, drugs and medicines, paints, colours and varnish, disinfectants, lubricating oil, soap, stationery, cycles, motor cars and lorries, other motor vehicles and parts thereof, rails, wagons and trucks, ships, lighters and boats, tubes and tyres, ammunition, books printed, guns and rifles, lanterns and lanterns, musical instruments, fireworks, fumery, films for bioscopes and cinematographs, toys.
British India ...	10·7	9·3	6·9	Millet, wheat, rice flour, ghee, butter, oil, provisions, spices, garlic and onions, bricks and tiles, aluminium hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods (check, kaneki, chaddar, and dhoro blankets), cotton yarn, cotton thread, bags and sacks, jute piece-goods, boots and shoes, haberdashery, drugs and medicines, leather dressed, umbrellas, films for bioscopes and cinematographs.
Kenya and Uganda ...	6·9	8·8	10·1	Maize and wheat, other grain, pulse, wheat flour, maize flour and meal, hams and bacon, butter, coffee, cheese, ghee, lard, provisions other, sugar, potatoes, tea, cigarettes, wine and timber, boots and shoes, hats and caps.
Other British Possessions.	4·9	3·8	2·9	Wheatmeal and flour, maize meal and flour, beverages and syrups, salted fish, onions, provisions other, coal, motor cars and lorries.
<i>Total British Empire</i>	<u>58·9</u>	<u>52·3</u>	<u>49·0</u>	



Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items.
	1931	1932	1933	
ay ... ..	6.1	7.3	10.2	Ale and beer, earthenware, glassware, cement, rails and sleepers, tubes and pipes, wire netting and gauze, iron hoops, iron and steel manufactures, aluminium hollow-ware, copper wire, implements and tools, knives, cutlery, shovels and spades, machines and machinery cotton piece-goods, blankets, hats and caps, drugs and medicines, stationery, beads, books, ammunition, guns and rifles, lamps and lanterns, toys.
States of America.	6.6	5.6	3.4	Fruits bottled, provisions other, cotton piece-goods, lubricating oil, grease, motor spirit, petroleum, motor cars and lorries, other motor vehicles and parts, tractors, rail locomotives, tyres and tubes.
d ... ..	5.0	3.9	3.1	Milk, vegetable ghee, tobacco, khangas printed, kikoi blankets, cotton piece-goods, tyres and tubes, lighters and boats.
... ..	10.7	16.4	21.4	Cotton piece-goods, viz.:—grey unbleached, white shirting, printed jean, dyed jean, poplin and striped cotton drill. Pongee silk, artificial silk, cement, blankets, boots and shoes, hose, shirts and singlets, cycles, tyres and tubes, toys and umbrellas.
m ... ..	1.1	0.9	1.2	Bars, rods, angles, galvanized sheets, nails, screws, iron and steel manufactures, cotton thread and cotton piece-goods.
... ..	1.2	1.5	1.3	Brandy, wines, soap, tyres and tubes.
... ..	1.0	0.9	0.7	Provisions other (vermicellies and macaroni), cotton piece-goods, viz.:—kaneki, sufi, suiting and tussore, wines.
Foreign Countries.	9.4	11.2	9.7	Milk, wines, fish salted, sugar, wood and timber, motor spirit, petroleum, earthenware, silk piece-goods, beads, matches, cotton piece-goods, hosiery, hats and caps.
l Foreign Countries.	41.1	47.7	51.0	

### Exports.

62. *Domestic Exports.*—The following table shows the comparative quantities of the principal domestic exports for 1913, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sisal ... ..	ton	20,834	49,962	55,939	60,554	69,600
Coffee ... ..	„	1,059	11,547	9,251	11,362	12,718
Cotton ... ..	cental	49,101	82,224	54,349	71,888	113,677
Gold ... ..	oz. troy	10,032	12,971	15,200	31,030	38,704
Groundnuts ...	ton	8,961	17,333	3,070	15,873	19,177
Hides and skins	„	3,456	2,094	2,111	2,718	4,140

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1913.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Grain ...	cwt.	44,640	143,912	260,099	268,135	222,658
Copra ...	ton	5,477	7,395	7,234	7,265	8,157
Beeswax ...	„	559	189	607	391	680
Ghee ...	cwt.	6,760	5,860	5,862	7,172	9,604
Sesame ...	ton	1,476	3,115	3,825	4,811	4,441
Ivory ...	cwt.	212	256	354	517	467

63. The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic exports for 1931, 1932 and 1933 and shows the percentage of each article to the total exports:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>1931.</i>		<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>	
	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Per cent.</i>
Sisal ...	707,177	43·0	698,202	31·9	881,772	34·7
Coffee ...	247,037	15·0	463,597	21·2	429,523	16·9
Cotton ...	119,752	7·3	183,747	8·4	276,864	10·9
Gold ...	60,183	3·7	157,726	7·2	195,369	7·7
Groundnuts ...	28,706	1·7	182,010	8·3	166,223	6·5
Hides and skins ...	83,915	5·1	99,474	4·5	165,382	6·5
Rice ...	51,209	3·1	62,939	2·9	62,382	2·5
Copra ...	62,209	3·8	64,694	2·9	62,160	2·4
Beeswax ...	47,010	2·9	31,965	1·4	52,751	2·1
Sesame ...	36,715	2·2	50,130	2·3	41,845	1·6
Ghee ...	11,549	0·7	16,848	0·8	19,586	0·8
Grain, other than rice	34,547	2·1	34,600	1·6	17,763	0·7
Ivory ...	13,504	0·8	20,577	0·9	13,753	0·5

Exports of the main product of the Territory, viz. sisal, increased by 15 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value over the year 1932. The London market quotations varied from £15 in January to £18 10s. 0d. in August, falling to £16 at the end of the year. The production of cotton during the year was very seriously affected by unfavourable weather, as a result of which the crop was almost a complete failure in certain areas. The increase over 1932 of 58 per cent. in quantity and 51 per cent. in value, while very gratifying, represents only in part the energetic efforts made to increase the output. Coffee exports reached a record figure in quantity, but the total value was less, the drought having had the effect of reducing the proportion of the higher grade and lowering the quality of the second grade coffees.

### Transit Exports.

64. Transit exports decreased from £115,120 to £12,798. To some extent this was due to an increase in the practice of declaring duty-free imports such as hides, ivory, etc., for direct import instead of transit, the goods being subsequently re-exported after pressing, grading or other treatment in the Territory. A considerable portion of the transit trade is carried out through the Belgian Leased Sites at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma, statistics of which are not kept by the Customs Department.

**Re-exports.**

65. Re-exports increased from £166,794 to £182,716. These figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, valued at £46,978, as compared with £44,956 in 1932. The re-exports are consigned mainly to Zanzibar, the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Portuguese East Africa. The bullion and specie (£46,978) re-exported consists of specie shipped to Uganda by the banks in Bukoba and Mwanza from accumulated stocks, additional specie being required by the banks in Uganda in connexion with cotton buying.

The diversion of Congo products from the Central Railway to the competitive routes via Matadi, Lobito Bay and Beira has greatly reduced the transit and re-export trade with that country. The popularity in the Congo of cheap Japanese goods, for which the natural entry is the East African coast, together with the convenient situation of the Mombasa installations for the supply of motor spirit and oils, has only to some extent helped to check the decline in the total trade volume.

**Manufacturing Industries.**

66. The following table shows the number of local industrial establishments and manufactories :—

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Number of Establishments or Manufactories.</i>			<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
Ginneries	...	...	34	2,449
Oil Mills	...	...	30	108
Rice Mills	...	...	16	435
Flour Mills	...	...	36	163
Soda and Ice Factories	...	...	36	123
Lime Burning Factories	...	...	15	78
Furriers	...	...	1	14
Saw Mills	...	...	16	128
Salt Works	...	...	5	372
Furniture Makers	...	...	14	134
Printing Presses	...	...	4	63
Sugar Factories	...	...	1	15
Manufacturing Jewellers	...	...	14	60
Soap Factories	...	...	9	36
Vulcanizing Factories...	...	...	1	1
Brick Works	...	...	2	6
Meat Factories	...	...	2	99
Tea Factories	...	...	3	44
Sisal Factories	...	...	80	13,334
Ghee Factory	...	...	1	3
Brewery	...	...	1	25



### **Customs Legislation.**

67. By the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 13 of 1933, minimum specific rates of duty were imposed on cotton piece goods, umbrellas, canvas and rubber shoes, bicycles, apparel, and blankets. Some minor amendments to facilitate the administration of the tariff were incorporated in the Ordinance.

Proclamation No. 4 of 1933 reduced the suspended duty on sugar from Shs. 6s. to Shs. 3s. per 100 lbs., as the result of the imposition of a consumption tax of Shs. 3s. per 100 lbs.

## **VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION.**

### **The Administration of Justice.**

68. The administration of justice in Tanganyika Territory is carried out by a High Court established under, and with the civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred by, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920; a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice, to decide civil causes and matters which arose before the commencement of the Order in Council; Subordinate Courts constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1930; and Native Courts exercising jurisdiction as directed by the Governor. The Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the administration of justice in criminal matters in East Africa has concluded its enquiries, and has reported to the Secretary of State.

### **The High Court.**

69. The High Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Territory, and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the Subordinate Courts, whose records are inspected from time to time and whose judgments are subject to review and revision. The work of the Special Tribunal, which has served a useful purpose in disposing of civil claims caused by war conditions, is nearly complete.

The policy of holding circuits as frequently as could be arranged has been continued during 1933.

Two Commissions under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance (Chapter 23) have been presided over by Puisne Judges during the year, in one case the Judge sitting alone and in the other case the Judge being chairman of a Commission of three.

### **Subordinate Courts.**

70. Subordinate Courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In criminal jurisdiction the sentences which may be imposed are as follows:—A Subordinate Court of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, of a fine not exceeding three thousand shillings, and of corporal punishment; but no sentence exceeding twelve months'

imprisonment (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or sentence exceeding twelve strokes may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to, and the sentence has been confirmed by, the High Court. A Subordinate Court of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, of a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred shillings, and of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes; but no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or sentence exceeding eight strokes imposed on an adult may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding seven hundred and fifty shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to, and the sentence has been confirmed by, the High Court. A Subordinate Court of the third class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, of a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings, and of corporal punishment on juveniles only, not exceeding eight strokes; but before any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) is carried into effect, or any fine exceeding one hundred shillings is levied, it must be confirmed by the District Officer.

The Governor may also invest any Magistrate with power to try any class of offence and to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court. This power has been exercised in the case of Districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money, and is a modification of the practice prevailing before the creation of the High Court. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors, but no sentence of death, or sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years, or sentence of corporal punishment exceeding twelve strokes, imposed by a Court so constituted, may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding one thousand shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, while a sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court and then considered by the Governor-in-Council before it may be carried out.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third classes have civil jurisdiction up to a limit of £200, £100, and £50, respectively, except that in the first class Courts of Mwanza and Bukoba, when presided over by a Resident Magistrate, jurisdiction has been given up to a limit of £750. The following statistics show the number of civil cases heard in the High Court and Subordinate Courts

during 1933, distinguishing between Europeans, Asiatics, and Natives :—

<i>European and European.</i>	<i>Asiatic and Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native and Native.</i>	<i>Other cases wherein parties were of different races.</i>	<i>Total numb of cases.</i>
408	1,369	75	2,412	4,264

71. Reference has been made in Section III, General Administration, of this Report to the Native Courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. The Courts Ordinance, 1930, provided for Native Subordinate Courts to be held in such places by such person or persons and exercising such jurisdiction, civil or criminal, within such limits and subject to such conditions as appeal as the Governor may by order direct. Native Subordinate Courts have been established under this Ordinance in townships and other areas under direct administration and are presided over by salaried native Magistrates. All courts so constituted are under the supervision of the Court of the District Officer or Administrative Officer in charge of the District in which they exercise jurisdiction and must conform with such procedure, practice, and rules as may be prescribed by the High Court. Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third classes may, subject to any direction of the High Court, transfer to any Native Subordinate Court or any Native Court constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929, the determination of any case, civil or criminal, where the parties are natives. If it appears that in civil cases tried by a Court subordinate to the High Court, in which a native is a party, there has been an error material to the merits of the case involving great injustice, the High Court may revise the proceedings and may pass judgment or order therein as it thinks fit.

### Crime.

72. The number of cases of homicide increased from 142 in 1932 to 168 in 1933. Other crimes of violence against the person showed an increase namely from 510 to 561. There was, however, another small decrease in the number of housebreaking and theft cases. Offences against local and special laws again rose, the principal increase being in offences under the Traffic and Trades Licensing Ordinances.

The total number of criminal cases brought to Court (excluding Native Courts) during 1933 was 5,748 or 545 more than in the preceding year, and convictions were obtained in 4,593 cases. 34 Europeans, 752 Asiatics, and 4,947 Natives (including Arabs and Somalis), a total of 6,046 persons, were convicted; 70 Europeans, 27 Asiatics, and 950 Natives (including Arabs and Somalis), totalling 1,047 persons, were acquitted.

Further criminal statistics will be found in section 25 of the Tanganyika Territory Blue Book for 1933, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.



### Prisons.

73. The establishment of the Prisons Department consisted of the Commissioner, Senior Superintendent, two Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, three First Class Gaolers, four Second Class Gaolers, eight Senior Chief Warders, nine Chief Warders and 480 African Warders.

74. There are forty-two established prisons in the Territory, of which nine are of the first class, six of the second class, and twenty-seven of the third class. The nine first class prisons which are situated at Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Tanga, Arusha, and Tukuyu receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence. Second class prisons, situated at Musoma, Moshi, Iringa, Lindi, Songea and Mahenge receive all offenders sentenced in these districts, but retain only those awarded terms up to three years. Third class prisons receive all offenders sentenced in the district, but retain only those sentenced to terms not exceeding six months.

75. Lepers sentenced to imprisonment are confined in a special leper prison at Dodoma, and convicted persons certified to be insane are transferred to the Mental Hospitals at Dodoma and Lutindi. Information regarding the health of prisoners is given in the Section of the report dealing with Public Health.

76. The system of convict leaders, which was instituted in 1931, has been extended to all first class prisons. The leaders are carefully selected and after passing a probationary period assist as instructors in the workshops or take charge of small intra-mural parties of convicts employed on domestic work. The system may now be regarded as having passed the experimental stage and as having proved very successful.

77. Prison camps were maintained at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, and Tukuyu, thus relieving the congestion in these prisons and separating the first offenders from the recidivists. The work performed by the inmates of these camps has been highly satisfactory, and the discipline has been very good.

78. The recommendations contained in the Report on the Question of Imprisonment in the Territory to which reference was made in paragraph 77 of the Annual Report for the Territory for 1932\* have received the consideration of Government. In so far as these recommendations affect the administration of Prisons, they have been carried out where possible, but the question of making special provision for juvenile offenders has been held over owing to lack of funds. A scheme has been prepared for the establishment of a reformatory near Tabora, which will be proceeded with as soon as funds can be found. The small camp for juveniles at Dar-es-Salaam was continued in 1933.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Col. No. 81, 1933.

### Legislation.

79. Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the Sugar Consumption Tax Ordinance (paragraph 57), the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 67), the Mining (Controlled Areas) Ordinance (paragraph 158), the Game Preservation (Licences) (Amendment) Ordinance (paragraph 37).

In addition to the legislation mentioned above, the following were the more important ordinances enacted during the year :—

*The Salt Consumption Tax Ordinance.*—The object of this ordinance is to provide revenue by the imposition of a tax on salt released from Customs control for consumption in the Territory; to legalize the tax on salt which had been collected previously without lawful authority; and to indemnify those responsible for such collection.

*The Cotton (Tax) Ordinance.*—The object of this ordinance is to provide revenue by imposing a tax on the production of cotton lint. The tax imposed thereby supersedes the cotton cess collected under the Cotton Rules, 1931.

*The Coffee (Tax) Ordinance.*—This ordinance was enacted to provide revenue by imposing a tax on the production of coffee, for the purpose of meeting the interest and sinking fund charges on the loan for the establishment of the coffee research station near Moshi.

*The Non-Native Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance.*—This ordinance was enacted principally in order to substitute a new scale of poll tax for that contained in the principal ordinance. This scale, imposing as it does a steeper graduation of tax on incomes in excess of £500, conforms in principle more closely to the generally accepted view that taxation should vary in accordance with the capacity to pay.

*The Sisal-Hemp (Export Tax) Ordinance.*—The object of this ordinance is to provide funds, to be used primarily for promoting the sisal industry in Tanganyika, by the imposition of a tax on sisal-hemp exported from the Territory.

*The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance.*—This ordinance was enacted to provide revenue by the imposition of a tax of 25 cents on every package imported into the Territory. Packages of certain goods and classes of goods are exempt. The enactment is temporary in character.

*The Police Ordinance.—The Prisons Ordinance.*—The main purpose of these ordinances was to make legal provision for the constitution and administration of the Police Force and the Prisons Service consequent upon their separation. In the main these ordinances re-enact the provisions of the Police and Prisons Ordinance in so far as they relate to the Police Force and Prisons Service, but opportunity has been taken to introduce certain new provisions.

*The King's African Rifles Reserve (Officers and Warrant Officers) Ordinance.*—This ordinance repeals and re-enacts in an amended form the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers Ordinance with the object of making more satisfactory provision than existed under the old law for the appointment of Warrant Officers to the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers.

### IX.—POLICE.

80. The establishment of the Police Department for 1933 was as follows :—

European Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers	60
Office Superintendent ... ..	1
Inspector of Weights and Measures ... ..	1
European Clerk ... ..	1
Asiatic Sub-Inspectors ... ..	32
Asiatic Clerks and Followers ... ..	32
African Sub-Inspectors ... ..	12
African Clerks ... ..	10
African Police ... ..	1,668

The African Police establishment was reduced by 13 details (Harbour Police).

### X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

81. The defence of the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland is undertaken by the Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles. The military garrisons in Tanganyika are as follows :—

DAR-ES-SALAAM.—Brigade Headquarters. Brigade Signal Section. Detachment Supply and Transport Corps. 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, less 1 rifle company.

TABORA.—1st Battalion, King's African Rifles. Supply and Transport Corps less a detachment.

ARUSHA.—2 platoons, 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

MAHENGE.—2 platoons, 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

MASOKO.—2 platoons, 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles.

SONGEA.—2 platoons, 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles.

### Training.

82. *Brigade Signal Section.*—This unit was again tested on completion of the year's training, when the 28 signallers entered all qualified as first class.

Visual communication between Mafia Island and the mainland was opened in January, and a permanent service was maintained during the remainder of the year.



In May a detachment of signallers proceeded to Zomba for the purpose of carrying out co-operation exercises with a flight of the Royal Air Force and a flight of the South African Air Force.

*Supply and Transport Corps.*—The early part of the year was devoted to the training of native drivers and the improvement of garages and stores at Tabora. From June to September the whole Corps was occupied in transporting baggage for the 1st and 2nd Battalions who were carrying out an interchange of stations. This involved two journeys each way for the lorries between Tabora and Mwaya. These journeys were carried out according to schedule.

*1st Battalion, King's African Rifles.*—This Battalion was stationed at Zomba, Songea and Masoko until August when it proceeded to Tabora *via* Lake Nyasa and Tukuyu to take over from the 2nd Battalion. 121 recruits were enlisted during the first half of the year and made good progress in their training despite the break caused by the move of the Battalion.

*2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles.*—This Battalion relieved the 1st Battalion at Zomba, Masoko and Songea. Before the move routine training, consisting of drill, weapon training, physical training and recreational training, was carried out. Instruction in road making was included in the programme during April.

*6th Battalion, King's African Rifles.*—This Battalion, which is composed of Tanganyika natives, sent out a recruiting party to the Mwanza and Musoma districts in January and 106 recruits were enlisted. For the first time a height standard was adhered to and in consequence the recruits are of fine physique, averaging approximately 5 feet 10 inches. These men have made excellent progress in their training. Individual training of the Battalion was carried out until June, followed by road work in July and collective training at Morogoro in August and September.

### **Inspections.**

83. The Inspector-General and the Brigade Commander inspected the units of the Brigade during the year.

### **Health.**

84. The health of the Brigade, except for an outbreak of measles at Tabora, was excellent.

### **Discipline.**

85. The discipline of the units stationed in Tanganyika was very satisfactory.

## **XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.**

86. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly controlled by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance which gives effect to the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain-en Laye.

The International Convention for the Suppression of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition which was signed at Geneva on 17th June, 1925, has been ratified by His Majesty in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, with the reservation that it should not take effect until ratification of the Convention shall have become effective in accordance with Article 41 in respect of the principal arms-producing Powers. The Convention is, therefore, not yet in force in Tanganyika Territory.

The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance works well and is satisfactory in every way. To protect their crops against vermin, natives are permitted to retain their muzzle-loading guns which have been in their possession for years, and Native Administrations have been encouraged to purchase shot-guns for use against vermin such as baboon and wild pig. Under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance the Governor's consent is required to the possession of a breech-loading weapon by a native. This permission is only sparingly given to a few trustworthy natives occupying responsible positions.

317,342 rounds of sporting ammunition—showing a decrease of 34,328 rounds—706 sporting guns and rifles, and 228 pistols or revolvers were imported during 1933. The number of sporting guns and rifles imported decreased by 90, while the number of pistols or revolvers imported showed a decrease of 9.

The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Arms of Precision ...	...	...	...	...	12,946
Shot guns ...	...	...	...	...	6,253
Muzzle Loaders ...	...	...	...	...	22,176

## **XII.—LABOUR.**

### **Organisation.**

87. Information regarding the working of the reorganized services was given in Appendix IX to the Annual Report for 1932.\*

### **General.**

88. The demand for labour has shown some improvement on that for 1932; the supply has been equal to the demand, although the field of recruitment has been somewhat restricted. Full information regarding the areas and nature of employment, the sources of the supply of labour and the question of wages is given in Appendix VII.

89. The following are returns of cases brought before Subordinate Courts under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance during the year 1933 :—

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

## OFFENCES BY EMPLOYEES.

Section.	Central.		Eastern.		Iringa.		Lake.		Lindi.		Northern.		Tanga.		Western.	
	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.	Charged.	Con- victed.
18(b) Absence from work without excuse or consent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
40(a) Failure to commence service at time agreed.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
(b) Absence without leave...	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	18	17	2	2
(c) Intoxicated during working hours.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
(d) Neglect or improper performance of work.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—
(e) Using employer's property without leave.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
(f) Using insulting language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
(g) Refusal to obey lawful command.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	—	—	—
41(1)(a) Wilfully damaging property.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Wilfully neglecting property.	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Wrongfully alleged loss of property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Desertion ...	3	3	7	7	8	2	2	—	—	—	7	7	7	7	2	2
45 Desertion while owing an advance.	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	—	3	—	—	11	11	—	—

Total number of persons charged, 122.

Total number of persons convicted, 108.



## OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS.

Section.	Central.		Eastern.		Iringa.		Lake.		Lindi.		Northern.		Tanga.		Western.	
	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.	Charged.	Con-victed.
16 Decoying labourers from other employment.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
20 Failure to enter particulars on labour card.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20(2) Withholding labour card	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
21 Failure to pay servants in cash.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Failure to supply sanitary arrangements.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
26(1) Failure to notify bodily injury of servant.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
27 Failure to return servant to place of engagement	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Failure to supply food for return journey.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47(a) Withholding wages ...	8	3	10	10	17	1	18	4	—	—	66	25	24	9	2	1
(b) Withholding property ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of persons charged, 175.

Total number of persons convicted, 67.

### Health.

90. During the year the health of labourers generally was satisfactory throughout the Territory, and there was no abnormal incidence of sickness in any particular area or in respect of any particular tribe. Employers continue to improve living conditions in estate camps, but mainly owing to lack of funds it is a slow process.

The Medical Authorities report that from their observations the native labourer is equally as well nourished and in as healthy a condition on the estates as in his own village; in other words there is nothing to choose between the physical condition of the native who labours for a wage and one who does not.

The number of accidents to labourers is comparatively small, probably the most prolific cause of accident being the trolley which operates on the light railways on sisal estates. Natives are careless with moving things and will take risks, will completely ignore instructions, and will ride whenever they can ride. It is noticed that estate managers are introducing small Diesel locomotives on their estate railways, which will make for a more efficient haul and will probably reduce the number of accidents to trolley boys.

### Labour Camps.

91. There were 13 camps in use during the year under review, the total number of natives accommodated being 136,542. 21,558 patients were treated at the dispensaries attached to these camps. The camps continued to be popular, and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance is more than justified by the benefits to travelling natives.

### Recruiting.

92. Once again there was a large diminution in the number of recruited labourers. The low prices obtained for produce caused estates to reduce wages with the result that the labourer recruited from a distance was no longer attracted.

As noted in Appendix VII recruiting in the Western Province was completely suspended for some months during the year owing to sleeping sickness, but later in the year it was found possible to allow restricted recruiting.

Towards the end of the year there were signs of increased activity among labour recruiters.

### Employment in Mines.

93. The development of gold mining to which reference is made elsewhere in this Report has given some interesting examples of contacts by natives in out of the way places with what is to them a new phase of the restless activity of the European, and, in this

connexion, a particularly interesting comment in the following words is made by the District Officer of the Musoma District :—

“ No native affairs section would be complete without some mention of mining and its relation to native life. Musoma has been most fortunate in the type of prospector and miner it has attracted, and relations between the mining and native communities have been most harmonious. In North Mara, a new area for mining, the prospectors have been welcome. The Bakuria see in the mines a ready means of obtaining money without the necessity of long and frequently unsuccessful journeys to Kenya and from the miners themselves I have had no complaints of lawlessness or indiscipline on the part of their Kuria labourers.”

At the other end of the Territory on the Lupa fields, where mining is at present on a much larger scale than in Musoma, it would not be possible to give quite so satisfactory an account of the relations between the miners and the natives, mainly because the field has been the rendezvous of all sorts and conditions of men who are scattered about on alluvial claims, and because the native labourers who have been attracted to these fields have been drawn not only from this Territory but from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In these circumstances, general control inevitably became extremely difficult. Nevertheless, it is significant that while diggers complain of some intractability on the part of the native labour, and while it must be admitted that in spite of all efforts to stop it a certain amount of stealing of gold goes on, relations are on the whole good and are epitomized by the Provincial Commissioner of the Iringa Province as follows :—

“ The Lupa gold diggings continue to employ a considerable labour force, which the Acting District Officer, Mbeya, estimates at 12,000. Conditions of labour on the diggings remain much the same as reported last year. Prosecutions for labour offences have been few; but there have been numberless claims for wages, and petty disputes between masters and servants. Generally speaking, an explanation of what was required has usually been sufficient, while in many cases labour has been satisfied to continue working without pay until the employer was ‘ on gold ’ when the labourers knew they would receive all wages due.”

A temporary Government station occupied by an Administrative Officer, a Police Officer, and an officer of the Mines Department has been opened on the Lupa field, and arrangements have been made to control the entry of persons of all races, including natives, by means of a system of permits; and it is reported that, although the station was only opened at the end of the year, a general improvement is already to be observed. The experience, however, which this Territory has had, admittedly on a small scale,



is that mining operations are initiated and carried on not only without friction with the native population but generally to their great satisfaction.

### **Government Labour and Portage.**

94. The only Government undertaking requiring large numbers of labourers has been the construction of the Mbeya-Lupa Road which enabled many natives to earn their tax money. It was seldom during the year, however, that the available labour force was sufficient, and it was necessary during the planting season to raise the wages by one third, but there was little response even to this considerable rise in wages.

### **Legislation.**

95. Three sections of the Mining (Controlled Areas) Amendment Ordinance, No. 25 of 1933, deal with labour matters; section 5 restricts the power to make regulations for the control of entry into or exit from controlled areas so as to affect only persons whose place of birth or ordinary place of residence is outside such areas and, when a permit system is introduced, enables cancellation of permits only after conviction for certain offences; sections 2 and 6 make it clear that no regulation of wages is intended by the original section 6.

## **XIII.—MISSIONS.**

96. The following Missions, other than Roman Catholic, are working in the Territory :—

The Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Church Missionary Society.

London Missionary Society.

Seventh Day Adventists.

Africa Inland Mission.

Moravian Mission.

Berlin Lutheran Mission.

Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

Neukirchen Mission.

Bethel Lutheran Mission.

Augustana Lutheran Mission.

Eldaha Pentecostal Mission.

The Salvation Army.

The Roman Catholic Societies established are :—

The White Fathers.

The Fathers of the Holy Ghost.

The Capuchin Fathers.

The Italian Fathers of the Consolation.

The Benedictine Fathers.

Some account of the medical and educational work performed by Missions is included under the headings Public Health and Education. Fuller details of the above Societies are given in section 16 of the Tanganyika Blue Book for 1933, copies of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

## XIV.—EDUCATION.

### General.

97. The economic position of the Territory in 1933 again necessitated a reduction in expenditure, amounting to £5,342, on the educational services. Vacancies remained unfilled and the establishment was reduced by the retrenchment of three European, one Indian and thirteen African members of the staff. The need for economy served a very useful purpose in that it led to a searching investigation in all branches of educational expenditure with a view to eliminating services which were not fully justified by the economic and social needs of any particular area. This examination, originating with the financial crisis of 1931, revealed that in the existing circumstances certain types of educational institutions exceeded the requirements of the country. Such were the somewhat costly central and industrial schools situated in remote areas where the teaching of English and specialised industrial and technical training do not meet the needs of rural communities. It was decided, therefore, to curtail such institutions and devote more attention to the consolidation and expansion of the elementary village school system. In pursuance of this policy the Government closed two central and four industrial schools and reorganized the system of training at the remaining six Government central schools. In 1933 the proportion of expenditure devoted to vernacular schools exceeded for the first time that devoted to central and industrial schools. The Mission representatives at a meeting of the Advisory Committee generally expressed themselves in agreement with this policy, but for financial reasons have, in some cases, found difficulty in conforming to it. A memorandum by the Director of Education outlining the essential features of this policy on African education was considered at a meeting of the Governors' Conference and was referred by them to the Conference of Directors of Education meeting in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Staff of Superintendents of Education has now been divided into three divisions for administrative, teaching and inspection work.

During the year the Inter-Territorial Language Committee met in Dar-es-Salaam.

The teaching and evangelistic staff of missionary societies increased considerably during the year. The chief increase in the European staff was among the Roman Catholic Missions who received an accession of 87 new missionaries from central and southern Europe whereas the Protestant Missions received only 23, mostly from England and Germany. It is very noticeable that the Catholic Societies' resources in wealth and personnel have increased considerably in recent years. The following table shows

the number of teachers, including evangelistic workers, who were engaged in mission education during the year :—

<i>Mission Teaching Staff.</i>				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
European (Trained)	...	...	...	40	27	67*
European (Untrained)	...	...	...	157	200	357
African (Certificated)	...	...	Grade I	65	—	65
			Grade II	692	7	699
African (Uncertificated)	...	...		4,093	146	4,239
<i>Total</i>				5,047	380	5,427

### Expenditure.

98. The sum of £95,051 was provided in the approved estimates for 1933, a decrease of £5,342 in the provision for the previous year. The following table shows the expenditure on education in Tanganyika Territory in relation to revenue, according to the latest figures :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Total expenditure on Education.</i>	<i>Total revenue (Excluding Railways).</i>	<i>Percentage of revenue spent on Education.</i>
	£	£	
1930-31 ...	111,302	1,749,478	6.36
1931-32 ...	122,666	1,522,368	8.06
1932 ...	100,393 (a)	1,624,918 (a)	6.18
1933 ...	93,000 (b)	1,567,921 (b)	5.93
1934 ...	88,723 (c)	1,672,320 (c)	5.30

(a) Estimated figure for 12 months.

(b) Revised Estimate.

(c) Estimates as passed by the Legislative Council.

99. The above expenditure figures cover the total cost of African, Indian and European education from general revenue. The expenditure on Non-Native Education has steadily increased during the last five years and further commitments may be necessary owing to the influx of European population into the rapidly developing gold mining areas in the Lupa District of the Iringa Province and in the Musoma District of the Lake Province. The balance of the European Education Tax Fund has been devoted towards the building of the new European School at Arusha. The balance of the Indian Education Tax is likely to last a further two years. Approximately £2,000 from this latter fund have been earmarked towards the cost of building a new Indian Junior School in Dar-es-Salaam. The expenditure from these two valuable reserve funds in the interests of European and Indian children is made after consultation with the Advisory Education Committees.

100. The following tables show the expenditure from general revenue and the Education Tax Fund on European and Indian Education. The table of expenditure includes a share of headquarters expenses, £2,000 in each case :—

\* Numbers previously over estimated.



## EUROPEAN.

Year.			<i>Expenditure from General Revenue.</i>	<i>Cost per head of European Population.*</i>	<i>Expenditure from balance of Education Tax Fund.</i>	<i>Total Expendi- ture.</i>
			£		£	£
1930-31	...	...	5,261	10·76	426	5,667
1931-32	...	...	7,042	14·02	3,082	10,124
1932	...	...	8,915†	17·90	2,500	11,415
1933	...	...	10,871§	21·85	5,000	15,871§
1934	...	...	9,513†	19·12	—	9,513

## INDIAN.

Year			<i>Expenditure from General Revenue.</i>	<i>Cost per head of Indian Population.*</i>	<i>Expenditure from balance of Education Tax Fund.</i>	<i>Total Expen- diture.</i>
1930-31	...	...	8,350	7·13	986	9,336**
1931-32	...	...	10,799	9·22	10,654	21,453**
1932	...	...	11,880†	10·15	4,500	16,380**
1933	...	...	11,104	9·45	3,617	14,721
1934	...	...	12,523†	10·65	7,400**	19,923

101. The following table compares the expenditure from general revenue on African Education with revenue derived from Hut and Poll Tax. The table of expenditure includes headquarters and administration charges estimated at £4,000 :—

## AFRICAN.

Year.			<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Cost per head of population.*</i>	<i>Revenue hut and poll tax.</i>	<i>Percentage of hut and poll tax.</i>
			£	Cts.	£	
1930-31	...	...	97,691	0·38	700,852	13·93
1931-32	...	...	104,825	0·40	537,033	19·51
1932	...	...	79,318†	0·32	557,099	12·44
1933	...	...	71,025	0·28	600,000†	11·85
1934	...	...	66,687†	0·26	630,000†	10·58

## African Education.

102. A reduction of 10 per cent. was made in the grants-in-aid to Missions under the grant code. All examination grants and capitation grants have been abolished and the rates of maintenance grants at central and industrial schools have been halved. Seven Societies have not yet received grants.

The outstanding feature in African Education has been the progress of African girls' schools. In spite of many obstacles the confidence of the parents of the large Mohammedan population of the coastal towns of Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga has been secured and two very promising Government girls' schools established. The Government girls' schools at Tabora and Malangali have also met with increased popularity. The success of these schools has been

\* Based on Census Report 1931.

† Estimated.

‡ Estimated figure for 12 months.

§ Includes capital expenditure on New Arusha School.

|| Estimated balance of the Fund.

\*\* Includes capital grants for building.

largely due to the work of the wives of Education Officers who have been appointed mistresses in charge. The only obstacle that remains to a rapid expansion of African female education is the serious dearth of African women teachers. Hitherto Government has been almost entirely dependent on African female teachers supplied by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, but steps have now been taken to train African women teachers at Tabora and Malangali.

More attention is being devoted to elementary vernacular education and the following statistics summarise the progress made in 1933 :—

<i>Type of School.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>			<i>Average Daily Attendance.</i>			<i>Number of Teachers.</i>
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Government	49	3,526	278	3,804	2,894	260	3,154	121
Native Administration.	38	2,811	2	2,813	2,258	2	2,260	85
Assisted Mission.	131	8,056	3,511	11,567	6,561	2,538	9,099	305
<i>Total ...</i>	218	14,393	3,791	18,184	11,713	2,800	14,513	511

It is always somewhat difficult to secure accurate statistics of unassisted mission evangelistic schools—figures vary considerably from year to year—but the latest returns show 3,343 such schools with an enrolment of 107,316 boys and 60,107 girls and an average attendance of 53,282 boys and 28,690 girls.

103. The succeeding table shows the number of pupils attending :—

(a) Grade I teachers' training schools, where two year special training is given to pupils who have successfully passed through an elementary vernacular school and a four-year English course at a central school;

(b) Grade II teachers' training schools, where three to five years special training is given to pupils who have passed out of elementary vernacular schools. They are trained as vernacular teachers;

(c) A four-year course in English at central schools for pupils who have passed out of the elementary vernacular schools;

(d) A four to five-year industrial course for pupils of the same standard as for (b);

(e) Girls' boarding schools. These schools provide elementary vernacular instruction with two further standards or general domestic subjects. The increase in the numbers attending these schools is encouraging. No statistics are available with regard to the occupation of African women who have left school, but it can safely be assumed that they nearly all marry at a comparatively early age. For this reason great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of African female teachers.

<i>Mission.</i>	<i>School.</i>	(a) <i>Grade I teachers.</i>	(b) <i>Grade II teachers.</i>	(c) <i>English Course.</i>	(d) <i>In- dustrial Course.</i>	(e) <i>Girls' Boarding Schools.</i>
R.C. Capuchin ...	Mahenge ...	—	—	56	22*	142
	Msimbazi ...	—	—	—	—	78
R.C. Consolata...	Iringa	10*	15*	43	21	275
	Province.					
R.C. Benedictine	Peramiho ...	4*	73	49	39	—
	Ndanda ...	—	41	—	27	—
R.C. Holy Ghost	Northern	6	71	68	8*	144*
	Province.					
	Eastern	17	79	63	22	51*
	Province.					
R.C. White	Tabora ...	—	30*	50	19	55*
Fathers	Kigoma ...	—	32*	153	19*	162
	Mwanza ...	—	7*	55*	28	125
	Bukoba ...	—	—	54	12*	37*
U.M.C.A. ...	Kiwanda ...	—	55	228	36	—
	Minaki ...	57	—	—	—	—
	Chidya ...	—	59	33	—	—
	Kwa Maizi ...	—	—	—	—	95*
	Kwitongi ...	—	—	—	—	100
C.M.S. ...	Kongwa ...	—	58	—	—	—
	Kikuyu ...	—	—	57	29	—
	Katoke ...	—	—	19	—	—
	Mvumi ...	—	—	—	—	97
	Berega ...	—	—	—	—	60
Bethel Lutheran	Mlalo ...	—	—	48	—	17*
	Kigalama ...	—	29	—	—	34*
Leipzig Lutheran	Marangu ...	—	100	—	—	33
Berlin Lutheran	Dar es Salaam	—	—	—	23*	17*
	Iringa ...	—	40*	—	—	—
Moravian Mission	Usoke ...	—	14*	—	19	—
	Tukuyu ...	—	18*	59	25	—
Seventh Day	Suji ...	—	57	—	18*	10*
Adventists.	Ikizu ...	—	37*	—	—	47*
	<i>Number of Schools.</i>	5	18	15	16	19
	<i>Number of Pupils.</i>	94	815	1,035	367	1,579
Government ...	Tabora ...	10	—	138	—	64
	Tanga ...	—	—	112	70	—
	Dar es Salaam	—	—	65	87	—
	Mpwapwa ...	—	100	—	—	—
	Malangali ...	—	—	69	30	51
	Moshi ...	—	—	41	18	—
	Mwanza ...	—	—	70	21	—
	<i>Number of Schools</i>	1	1	6	5	2
	<i>Number of Pupils.</i>	10	100	495	226	115
	<i>Total Number of Schools.</i>	6	19	21	21	21
	<i>Total Number of Pupils.</i>	104	915	1,530	593	1,694

\* Not receiving grants-in-aid from Government.



104. *Grants-in-Aid*.—The following is a summary of grants-in-aid to Missions during 1933 :—

	£
U.M.C.A., Zanzibar Diocese ... ..	4,309
U.M.C.A., Masasi Diocese ... ..	891
U.M.C.A., Nyasaland Diocese ... ..	330
Church Missionary Society ... ..	2,358
Bethel Lutheran Mission, Tanga ... ..	814
Bethel Lutheran Mission, Bukoba ... ..	80
Leipzig Lutheran Mission ... ..	1,008
R.C. Fathers of the Holy Ghost, Eastern Province ... ..	2,177
R.C. Fathers of the Holy Ghost, Northern Province ... ..	1,291
Moravian Mission, Tukuyu ... ..	548
Moravian Mission, Tabora ... ..	153
R.C. Consolata Mission, Iringa ... ..	1,509
R.C. Capuchin Fathers ... ..	1,365
R.C. Benedictine Fathers, Lindi ... ..	2,174
R.C. White Fathers, Western Province ... ..	2,014
R.C. White Fathers, Lake Province ... ..	862
Seventh Day Adventists, Tanga ... ..	349
Miscellaneous (equipment grants and payments in respect of 1932) ... ..	441
Total ...	£22,673

The above grants were allocated as follows :—

	£
For Girls Boarding Schools ... ..	3,999
For Teachers' Training Schools ... ..	4,483
For Industrial Schools ... ..	2,700
For English Primary Schools ... ..	6,919
For Village Schools ... ..	3,366
For Travelling Teachers ... ..	765
For Equipment Grants to Apprentices ... ..	364
For Payments in respect of 1932 ... ..	77
Total ...	£22,673

105. Further economies have been secured as a result of the concentration of government technical education at the Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam schools, and by the discontinuance of the Grade I teachers' training course at the end of the year, the existing pupils being transferred to the U.M.C.A. Training College at Minaki for the completion of their course. Five pupils were sent to Uganda for further training at the Budo Junior Secondary School with a view to their entering Makerere College for training as senior

teachers or for work under the Medical Department. This is a temporary measure, as a junior secondary school course was started at Tabora at the end of the year, to which future candidates will normally go before proceeding to Makerere.

106. The following are Government schools where European staff is employed :—

TABORA.—Three Superintendents of Education and one Instructor. Training is given in the first four standards in English followed by a two years junior secondary course or a two years course in clerical work under a special instructor.

MPWAPWA.—Two Superintendents of Education in charge of a vernacular teachers' training course which has been increased from three to five years.

DAR-ES-SALAAM.—Two Superintendents of Education and three Industrial Instructors, providing a four years English course and five years training in carpentry, metal working and printing. The training in metal work is given in the interest of Government Railway Locomotive works and that for printers at the request of the Government Printer.

TANGA.—Two Superintendents of Education and one Industrial Instructor, providing a four years English course and instruction in carpentry and tailoring.

MWANZA, MOSHI AND MALANGALI.—These three schools have one Superintendent of Education and one Industrial Instructor at each, providing a further three standards in the vernacular and instruction in industries suitable for native rural areas. English is taught only as a subject.

African girls' schools exist at Tabora, Malangali and Tanga with one European mistress in charge of each. During the year a girls' school was successfully started in Dar-es-Salaam.

107. *Examinations*.—The following results were obtained at the public examinations held in July, 1933 :—

	<i>Grade I Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Grade II Teacher's Certificate.</i>	<i>Central School Leaving Certificate.</i>
Number of candidates entered from Government Institutions ... ..	4	19	52
Number of candidates entered from Mission Institutions ... ..	40	350	80
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<u>44</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>132</u>
Number of successful candidates from Government Institutions ... ..	1	13	22
Number of successful candidates from Mission Institutions ... ..	24	158	36
<i>Total</i> ... ..	<u>25</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>58</u>

108. *Inspection.*—The long-overdue inspectorate was organized during the year. The Territory has been divided into five provisional inspection areas and a Superintendent of Education detailed solely for inspection work to three of the areas; two more Superintendents will be detailed as soon as staff permits. This important development is essential to the efficiency of the widespread educational system of the Territory. The need for a special Inspector for Indian Education has not been overlooked, but it is difficult to secure the services of a suitable officer during the present financial stringency.

### *Indian Education.*

109. Regulations governing the award of grants-in-aid to Indian Schools were published in 1929 (Gazette, Vol. X, page 78) after they had received the approval of representatives of all the Indian communities.

All important matters relating to Indian education are submitted to an Advisory Board on which there are ten Indian members, of whom four are Hindus and six are Mohammedans, three of the latter being of the Shia Imami Ismailia Community. This Board advises Government on all matters of policy and, in particular, with reference to the award of payments from the balance of the Indian education tax fund.

There are three Government Indian schools, eleven aided Indian schools and thirty-six unaided schools; thirty-one of the latter received allocations from the balance of the education tax fund. The Government Indian Central School at Dar-es-Salaam is the most advanced Indian school in the Territory. It had an enrolment of 192 boys and 6 girls in 1933 and takes pupils up to the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. The Government Indian Junior School, Dar-es-Salaam, had a roll of 173 boys and 53 girls and is preparatory to the Central School. One hundred and thirty-nine pupils attended the Government School at Tanga. Instruction is given either in Gujarati or Urdu in the lower standards, after which English is gradually introduced until it becomes the medium of instruction.

Schools erected with the full support of all Indian communities and with the aid of public funds receive grants-in-aid, but where Indian communities subsequently changed their minds and continued a separate community school, though their children could have been accommodated at the local public school, they have not received grants-in-aid.

110. The following table gives a list of schools which received grants-in-aid from general revenue for the academic year ending 30th September, 1933 :—



<i>School.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>			<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Grants-in-aid from General Revenue.</i>	<i>Assistance from Education Tax Fund.</i>
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Graduates.</i>	<i>Non-graduates.</i>		
H.H. The Aga Khan, Boys ...	Dar-es-Salaam	380	—	380	3	11	£ 799	£
H.H. The Aga Khan, Girls ...	Dar-es-Salaam	—	381	381	—	13	611	639
Indian Public School ...	Lindi ...	45	31	76	—	3	174	125
Indian Public School ...	Moshi ...	42	20	62	—	3	163	80
Indian Public School ...	Arusha	51	21	72	1	2	215	150
Indian Public School ...	Dodoma	92	22	114	1	4	325	310
Haridas Ranchod Memorial...	Tabora	87	57	144	1	4	289	200
Indian Public School ...	Kigoma	16	9	25	—	1	44	50
Indian Public School ...	Bukoba	44	41	85	—	2	185	119
Indian Public School ...	Mwanza	84	49	133	1	4	442	200
H.H. The Aga Khan School	Iringa ...	44	28	72	—	2	125	80
<i>Number of Schools</i> ...	11	885	659	1,544	7	49	3,372	1,953
Unassisted schools receiving assistance from Education Tax Fund ...	31	615	705	1,320	—	—	—	1,664
<i>Total</i> ...	42	1,500	1,364	2,864			£3,372	£3,617

111. *Building Grants*.—No funds, either from General Revenue or from the Education tax fund, were provided for building grants during 1933.

112. *Education Tax Fund*.—The balance standing to the credit of Indian Education at the 31st December, 1933, was approximately £11,000.

### **European Education.**

113. There are over twenty European nationalities in the Territory, but European education may be conveniently classified under the following headings :—

(a) English, (b) German, (c) British South African Dutch, and (d) Greek.

(a) *English Education*.—There are two government schools in the Territory, one at Ngare Nairobi near Moshi in the Northern Province and the other the Junior European School in Dar-es-Salaam. The Ngare Nairobi School is a mixed boarding-school which had an average attendance during the year of 18 pupils, most of whom were children of the local planters. The staff consisted of a Headmaster and a Matron; the curriculum corresponds to the usual course of instruction given in an English preparatory school. The Junior European School, Dar-es-Salaam, is a day school with an average of 25 pupils in attendance, varying between three and fourteen years of age. The staff consisted of a Headmistress, one Temporary Assistant Mistress, and one junior part-time Assistant Mistress. The Headmistress of the Dar-es-Salaam School also superintends a correspondence course for about fifteen children living in isolated parts of the Territory where no education facilities at present exist. The instruction given in both the Junior European School and the correspondence course is such that parents report that their children find no difficulty in taking their normal place in English schools upon their return to Europe. Both these schools are open to European children of all nationalities, and have several German, Swiss and Greek children on their rolls.

(b) *German Education*.—Facilities for the education of German children exist in every province where there is a German community of any size. The Lutheran Missions have done excellent work in this respect. The following German community schools are in receipt of government grants :—Oldeani in the Northern Province; Sunga and Mlalo Lutheran Mission Schools in the Tanga Province; and Lupembe in the Iringa Province. In all these schools English is taught as a subject, and the school curriculum has been framed not only to meet local requirements but also in such a way as to enable children who go to Germany for higher education to take their place without difficulty in German schools. Small kindergarten schools are conducted by the Berlin Lutheran Mission in Dar-es-Salaam and the Leipzig Lutheran Mission at Marangu, Moshi.

(c) *Dutch Education*.—There are three schools in the Northern Province, but owing to the migration of numerous Dutch families to the gold diggings on the Lupa in the Iringa Province the number of pupils has declined. Two new, but very small, schools were, however, opened in the Iringa Province as a result of this migration.

A grant of £150 for the boarding of children of necessitous parents was made to the Ngare Nanyuki School in the Northern Province.

(d) *Greek Education*.—There are two Greek schools, both in the Northern Province, one at Kibosho, towards the cost of which the government made a grant of £1,000, and a small day school at Duluti near Arusha. Both receive grants-in-aid.

114. *General*.—The new Government European School at Arusha was almost completed by the end of the year. This school is intended to afford facilities for primary education for European children and will be staffed and managed by the Church Missionary Society, as agents of the Government. The balance of the European education tax reserve fund of £5,000 has been devoted towards the cost of the building, the total cost of which is estimated at approximately £10,500. The school will accommodate 50 boarders and 30 day children.

115. *Secondary Education*.—Financial assistance is granted to parents sending their children to Government secondary schools in Kenya, as it is more economical at present to do this than to build separate institutions in this Territory.

116. The following is a list of assisted European schools in the Territory and the number of pupils on the roll in each for the academic year ending on the 30th September, 1933 :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Grant.</i>
				<i>Gradu-ates.</i>	<i>Non-gradu-ates.</i>	
						£
German School, Lwandai (Mlalo) ...	31	27	58	3	—	557
German School, Sunga ...	14	9	23	2	2	348
German School, Oldeani ...	14	10	24	2	—	125
German School, Lupembe ...	19	18	37	3	4	500
Greek School, Kibosho ...	14	10	24	1	—	117
Dutch School, Ngare Ol Motonyi ...	8	6	14	1	—	242
Dutch School, Oldonyo Sambu ...	18	13	31	1	1	377
Dutch School, Ngare Nanyuki ...	18	14	32	1	—	441
English Kindergarten, Tanga ...	6	2	8	—	1	25
English Kindergarten, Dodoma ...	6	2	8	1	—	35
Mixed Kindergarten (including Goans), Tabora ...	12	5	17	1	—	75
Mixed School (including Goans) St. Joseph's Convent, Dar-es-Salaam ...	86	84	170	1	6	350
Greek School, Duluti ...	7	9	16	1	—	33
<i>Total ...</i>	253	209	462	18	14	£3,225



## XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS.

117. The manufacture, sale, and consumption of native liquor in townships is regulated by the Native Liquor Ordinance, while control outside townships is effected by means of regulations made under the Native Authority Ordinance. The sale and supply of liquor to non-natives is regulated by the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance. This Ordinance prohibits the manufacture of potable spirits, controls the possession of stills, and forbids the supply to natives of liquor other than native liquor. The Ordinance is strictly enforced and every effort made to ensure that natives do not obtain alcohol clandestinely.

The only spirits permitted to be manufactured are denatured or methylated spirits for medical, industrial, and other purposes, as authorized by Article 6 of the Convention of 1919 relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, and provision is made for controlling the possession and use of stills as permitted by the Convention. One licence only has so far been granted for the manufacture of denatured spirits under the provisions of the Ordinance, and the use of the spirits produced is limited by the licence to the flavouring of tobacco made on the licensee's estate. The supply of denatured or methylated spirits to natives, except under licence, is prohibited.

118. RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE NATIVE LIQUOR ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 49 OF THE LAWS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933.

<i>Charge.</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 18(a)	...	...		3	3
„ 21	...	...		3	2
„ 22	...	...		1	1
„ 27(1)	...	...		2	2
„ 29	...	..		79	74
„ 30	...	...		173	164
„ 32(1)	...	...		22	22
„ 35(3)	...	...		36	36
„ 37	...	...		11	11
„ 42	...	...		1	1
<i>Total</i>	...	...		<u>331</u>	<u>316</u>

					<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	...	3	3
Asiatics	...	...	...	...	4	4
Natives	...	...	...	...	324	309
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	<u>331</u>	<u>316</u>

RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 102 OF THE LAWS) AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCE No. 17 OF 1931, AND UNDER THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR REGULATIONS, 1928, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933.

<i>Charge</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 29	...	...		6	1
„ 30	...	...		1	1
„ 40(1)	...	...		3	2
„ 41	...	...		4	4
„ 42	...	...		5	5
„ 45(1)	...	...		11	9
„ 48(1)	...	...		4	4
„ 48(2)	...	...		8	8
„ 56(2)	...	...		1	—
Regulations under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance.					
Regulation 2	...	...		1	1
„ 5	...	...		6	6
<i>Total</i>	...	...		50	41

				<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	10	5
Asiatics	...	...	...	12	9
Natives	...	...	...	28	27
<i>Total</i>	...	...		50	41

119. Statistics relating to the importation of alcoholic liquors for the last five years are given below :—  
**Importation of Alcoholic Liquors.**

<i>Spirits.</i>	<i>Average alcoholic strength (Sykes).</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>					<i>Value.</i>				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Beer (Imperial gallons) ...	... ..	160,312	147,679	105,585	103,969	81,059	£ 29,623	£ 27,375	£ 18,868	£ 20,505	£ 18,384
Brandy (proof gallons) ...	23 per cent. under proof	6,167	4,752	3,928	2,764	2,063	6,855	5,087	4,135	3,683	2,816
Gin and Geneva (proof gallons).	19 " "	4,375	4,247	4,144	3,270	3,068	3,063	2,995	2,881	2,300	2,158
Liqueurs (Imperial gallons)	22 " "	734	647	537	396	327	891	823	723	605	570
Rum (proof gallons) ...	20 " "	52	65	106	25	38	40	54	30	31	43
Whisky (proof gallons) ...	23 " "	26,238	25,853	22,907	18,312	16,327	36,236	35,475	30,555	24,710	21,893
Wines (Imperial gallons)	... ..	26,390	24,395	15,710	13,154	12,896	14,302	13,178	8,655	7,674	7,598
Unenumerated (Imperial gallons).	... ..	121	108	59	—	16	341	150	20	—	4
Total ...	... ..	224,389	207,746	152,976	141,890	115,794	91,351	85,137	65,867	59,508	53,466

*Note.*—As no allowance is made in the Tariff for under proof in excess of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the returns show the number of proof gallons charged for duty at this minimum strength. The actual number of proof gallons will be less in proportion to the actual strength of each kind of spirit.



120. The decrease of £6,042 in the value of alcoholic liquors imported is due to the reduced spending-power of the non-native population. The tariff on imported liquor is shown in the schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930 (No. 16 of 1930) as amended by Ordinances Nos. 30 and 48 of 1931.

121. Native beer, the consumption of which at most native ceremonies is demanded by native custom, is manufactured locally. There is little habitual drunkenness among tribal natives, and beer drinking is controlled by the native authorities. A short statement regarding the alcoholic content and effects of certain native liquors is given in Appendix IX.

### Drugs.

122. The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance which was enacted to give effect in the Territory to the Dangerous Drugs Convention signed at Geneva on 19th February, 1925, for the suppression of the contraband trade in the abuse of certain drugs. The provisions of the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, which was signed at Geneva on 13th July, 1931, were applied to the Territory by the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932; this Convention is supplementary to the Convention of 1925, and includes certain drugs additional to those mentioned in that Convention.

The cultivation of the poppy and the importation of all preparations of poppies are prohibited, as also is the importation of "bhang." The cultivation of "bhang" and its consumption, use, and possession in any form are prohibited by the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance.

123. RETURN OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 90 OF THE LAWS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933 :—

<i>Charge.</i>			<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 9(c)	...	...	2	2
„ 9(e)	...	...	3	3
			—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...	5	5
			—	—
			<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	—	—
Natives	...	...	5	5
			—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...	5	5
			—	—

## XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

### Expenditure.

124. The estimates of expenditure for the year 1933 provided the sum of £210,659 under the head " Medical and Sanitation," a reduction of £18,645 on the provision for 1932-1933.

### Assistance to Medical Missions.

125. There has been no alteration in the policy set forth in previous reports. Assistance in the form of drugs and equipment is given to missionary societies engaged in campaigns against specific diseases such as hookworm, leprosy and sleeping sickness. Financial contributions are also made to assist in maternity and child welfare work. During 1933 £982 was paid for this purpose to the Church Missionary Society and £150 to the Africa Inland Mission.

### Economies effected.

126. No important changes in the medical services have been made during the year. In February a Medical Officer was sent to Musoma to take over charge of the new hospital built by the Native Authorities and to supervise sleeping sickness measures in this area. In December the Medical Officer at Mahenge was transferred for duty at Lindi and the Mahenge hospital is now in charge of a Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Under the heading of " Personal Emoluments " savings were effected by allowing senior posts to remain unfilled and by the non-replacement of staff casualties. Any members of the subordinate staff found to be inefficient were discharged and every effort has been made to reduce the cost under the heading " Upkeep of Hospitals " to as low a figure as possible compatible with the maintenance of an efficient service. Owing to the fall in wholesale prices it has been possible to obtain adequate supplies of drugs, dressings and equipment at considerably less cost than in previous years.

### Hospitals.

127. No major works were carried out during the year. The alterations at the Sewa Hadji Native Hospital at Dar-es-Salaam have been completed, and the result is most satisfactory. During 1934 extensive renovations and repairs will be done at the European Hospital, Dar-es-Salaam.

### Attendance at Hospitals.

128. There was an increase of 1,413 in the in-patients and of 34,410 in the out-patients attending the hospitals, making a total increase of 35,823. The figures for the last six years are given below :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1928	...	...	31,589	356,106	387,695
1929	...	...	33,470	360,001	393,471
1930	...	...	33,052	393,783	426,835
1931	...	...	31,626	423,584	455,210
1932	...	...	29,236	479,447	508,683
1933	...	...	30,649	513,857	544,506

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

129. Maternity and Child Welfare work is carried on by Government and by Missionary Societies.

The figures for all clinics except those at Tabora and Mwanza which have been absorbed into the general work of the hospitals are as follows:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total number of confinements admitted to clinics.	1,645	2,521	2,399	2,710	2,344	2,688
Total number of confinements attended to elsewhere.	167	55	49	499	190	66
Total number of new cases (in-and-out-patients) seen at clinics:—						
Mothers ... ..	16,686	28,858	24,569	30,558	35,283	25,285
Children ... ..	24,870	38,682	31,553	45,418	46,806	42,432
Total number of attendances at clinics:—						
Mothers ... ..	74,340	148,006	164,833	251,704	273,763	292,186
Children ... ..	90,747	197,021	219,133	352,155	454,401	484,581

### Native Staff.

130. On December 31st, 1933, ninety-two trained African Dispensers were employed by the Medical Department. The usual revision course was held during the year, twelve dispensers attending. In addition twelve learners have been under training at the Sewa Hadji Hospital.

The trained African Sanitary *personnel* was composed of 15 Urban Inspectors and 5 probationary Urban Inspectors. One hundred and twenty District Inspectors were employed, of whom 44 have passed a further test and are members of the African Civil Service. The remaining 76 have taken the examination as District Inspectors but have not passed the efficiency bar examination.

### Tribal Dispensaries.

131. The Tribal Dispensaries, controlled and financed by the Native Administrations, continue to do useful work. Arrangements were made during the year for the District Medical Officers to exercise closer supervision over this work. In the more prosperous areas well designed permanent buildings of stone with cement floors are being built from tribal funds. In the Lake Province the experiment was tried of combining the work of the District Sanitary Inspectors and of the Tribal Dressers. Sanitary Inspectors were given instruction at the Mwanza Native Hospital in medical work, while Tribal Dressers attended at the Health Office and were taught practical rural sanitation. It is believed that,



if curative and preventive work is carried out by the same individual, more satisfactory results will follow. If the experiment is successful, it will be extended to other areas.

The attendances during the year were 402,011 an increase of 27,397 over 1932. The figures for the last six years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	...	...	...	141,300
1929	...	...	...	...	...	190,545
1930	...	...	...	...	...	352,423
1931	...	...	...	...	...	369,735
1932	...	...	...	...	...	374,614
1933	...	...	...	...	...	402,011

Particulars of the number of Tribal Dispensaries open during 1933 and of new ones to be built in 1934 are given in the following table :—

#### NUMBER OF TRIBAL DISPENSARIES BY PROVINCES.

					<i>Open during</i>	<i>To be opened in</i>
					1933.	1934.
Central	...	...	...	...	23	—
Eastern	...	...	...	...	33	2
Iringa	...	...	...	...	42	—
Lake	...	...	...	...	89	4
Lindi	...	...	...	...	50	—
Northern	...	...	...	...	16	2
Tanga	...	...	...	...	27	—
Western	...	...	...	...	29	—
					309	8
					<i>Total = 317</i>	

#### Tuberculosis.

132. The work of the tuberculosis unit on Kilimanjaro with headquarters at Kibongto was continued throughout the year. Details of the unit's programme of work were given in paragraph 130 of the Annual Report for 1932.\* The only change has been due to the absence of the Tuberculosis Research Officer, who went on leave in April, 1933, and shortly afterwards was awarded a grant from the funds administered by the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. With the aid of this grant he is continuing his investigations in England into the characteristics of the tubercle bacilli common in East Africa and of other bacilli isolated from the sputum of African natives. This officer is due to return to the Territory in August, 1934.

\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

### Venereal Diseases and Yaws.

133. Treatment has been continued on the same lines as in former years. The figures for the last six years are as follows:—

					<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	24,367	127,439
1929	...	...	...	...	25,752	126,328
1930	...	...	...	...	25,864	137,112
1931	...	...	...	...	29,662	112,128
1932	...	...	...	...	35,229	114,115
1933	...	...	...	...	33,058	109,113

### Health of Prisoners.

134. The general health of the prisoners throughout the Territory was satisfactory. The death rate per 1,000 shows a further decrease of 6·92. The figures for the last six years follow:—

				<i>Daily average number of prisoners during the year.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 to average num- ber of prisoners.</i>
1928	...	...	49	1,826·50	26·83
1929	...	...	23	1,905·10	12·07
1930	...	...	48	2,106·10	22·79
1931	...	...	51	2,370·00	24·89
1932	...	...	58	2,417·00	23·99
1933	...	...	43	2,518·09	17·07

### Sanitation.

135. Essential sanitary services have been well maintained in the townships throughout the Territory. As foreshadowed in last year's report\* it has not been possible to carry out any part of the scheme for the drainage and sewerage of Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga.

It is too early to estimate the results of the enactment of the Minor Settlements Ordinance, which provided local sanitary authorities with powers for the sanitary control of minor settlements.

Inspections of estates near the Central and Tanga Railway lines have shown that the health of labourers has been generally satisfactory.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

### Kahama Special Investigation.

136. The Annual Report for 1931\* contained the following statement :—

“ In 1931 an unforeseen factor completely altered the normal life of the native, the spread of sleeping sickness into the district. The removal of the inhabitants from their homes into fly-free areas with the consequent concentration of population, together with the abnormal death-rate due to the disease, so modified conditions as greatly to reduce the value of the investigation.”

In these circumstances the statistics obtained cannot be used as a reliable guide to the social condition of a typical native community.

### Infectious Diseases.

137. *Smallpox*.—With the exception of one area in the south-west the whole Territory was free from smallpox during 1933. The area mentioned is composed of the Iringa, Njombe, Rungwe and Mbeya Districts of the Iringa Province and small portions of the Western and Lindi Provinces adjoining these districts. In this area 626 cases of smallpox were reported. The disease was mild in type, only 38 deaths occurring.

138. *Plague*.—Nine cases with five deaths were reported from the whole Territory. Of these three with one death were in the endemic area near Mbulu and six with four deaths from Iringa.

139. *Influenza*.—No epidemic outbreaks of this disease were reported.

140. The following table shows the incidence of dangerous infectious diseases during the last 6 years :—

Year.	<i>Smallpox.</i>		<i>Cerebro-spinal meningitis.</i>		<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Influenza.</i>	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1928 ...	26	—	7	3	43	42	540	8
1929 ...	178	22	10	6	—	—	33	—
1930 ...	4,335	734	6	3	15	15	56	—
1931 ...	1,733	148	4	2	238	172	1,568	22
1932 ...	768	48	7	1	12	10	123	30
1933 ...	626	38	—	—	9	5	—	—

\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 71, 1932.



## Leprosy.

141. The abolition of compulsory segregation and the establishment of treatment centres continues to be the policy of the Government who are greatly indebted to the Missionary Societies for the help they give in supervising leper settlements near Mission stations.

## Trypanosomiasis.

142. Routine work has been continued on the lines set forth in previous reports. In addition much has been done to check the spread of the disease in the Western Province and in the Bukoba and Biharamulo Districts of the Lake Province. In the Uha country, north of Kigoma in the Western Province, eleven concentration areas were selected and settled with natives who previously lived in fly infested areas. Further details are given in a report by the Provincial Commissioner, Western Province, which forms Appendix VI to this Report.

The discovery, in Uganda, of a few labourers from Tanganyika who were suffering from the Rhodesian form of sleeping sickness raised the question of the danger of the *G. palpalis* areas of Uganda becoming infected with *T. rhodesiense*. At the request of the Uganda Government the Sleeping Sickness Officer visited Entebbe in February and discussed the matter. It was agreed to do everything possible to prevent Tanganyika natives who have resided in, or passed through, sleeping sickness areas from crossing the boundary between Uganda and Tanganyika. In addition the natives near the border will be concentrated and further investigations will be made into sleeping sickness conditions in other portions of the Bukoba District where, so far as is known, the Rhodesian form of the disease has never appeared.

Research work at the Laboratory at Tinde was continued throughout the year and the results published in various scientific journals.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths in the different Provinces for the last six years :—

Provinces.	New cases diagnosed during the year.						Deaths.					
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
...	172	143	228	138	605	623	69	53	65	64	89	122
rn	1,548	3,111	1,513	1,304	2,251	1,625	295	520	442	477	385	350
l ...	6	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	6
n...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	25	8	5	—	5	6	31	7	3	3	3	3
ern	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	1,751	3,262	1,750	1,442	2,861	2,308	395	580	510	544	477	481

143. The expenditure on health services and its relation to revenue and hut and poll tax is shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure on health services.</i>	<i>Total revenue(a).</i>	<i>Total revenue(b) hut and poll tax.</i>	<i>Percentage of total revenue spent on health services.</i>	<i>Percentage of hut and poll tax spent on health services.</i>	<i>Amount spent on health services per head of population.</i>	<i>Expenditure on health services per head of population.</i>
	£	£	£			Pence.	£
1921-22	101,918	978,192	349,554	10.4	35.7	5.9	—
1922-23	89,999	1,228,586	406,550	7.3	22.1	5.2	—
1923-24	92,340	1,257,540	410,000	7.4	22.3	5.3	—
1924-25	106,127	1,324,670	446,900	8.0	23.7	6.2	—
1925-26	147,703	1,975,400	674,973	7.5	21.9	8.5	—
1926-27	183,811	2,202,908	682,106	8.3	26.9	10.7	(c)
1927-28	199,346	1,904,106	708,533	10.5	28.1	11.1	(c)
1928-29	232,467	1,972,858	736,970	11.8	31.5	11.8	13,096
1929-30	248,233	1,992,675	748,734	12.5	33.1	12.5	16,830
1930-31	261,519	1,749,478	700,852	14.9	37.3	13.2	16,684
1931-32	222,343	1,522,368	539,033	14.6	41.2	10.5	16,702
1932 ...	210,010	1,721,188	557,099	12.2	37.7	9.7	15,773
	(e)	(e)					
1933 ...	210,659	1,567,921	600,000	13.4	35.1	9.7	15,034
	(d)	(d)	(d)				

(a) From 1921-22 to 1926-27 includes Railway revenue.

(b) From 1926-27 onwards includes amounts refunded to Native Treasuries.

(c) Statistics not available. (d) Estimated.

(e) Based on nine months, April to December.

## XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

### Land.

144. The land legislation of the Territory and the principles governing land tenure have been described in previous reports. No further legislation has been enacted during the year.

Owing to the continued economic depression there was little demand for agricultural land, only 27,241 acres having been alienated in 1933, while leases representing 24,949 acres were either surrendered or revoked. In some cases occupiers surrendered part of their holdings.

Of the 24 new agricultural farms provisionally demarcated during 1932 in the Oldeani area of the Mbulu District of the Northern Province 21 were sold during the year. No applications were received for any of the 15 new farms demarcated in the Babati-Ndareda-Kiru area of the same district, which remain unsold. The larger individual alienations in other areas included 8 farms in the Iringa District and 6 in the Morogoro District.

Rights of occupancy were granted in respect of 434 trading and residential plots, including 131 plots in Dar-es-Salaam Township formerly held on *Kiwanja* tenure. 311 plots were given up.

Rights of occupancy granted for mission stations and school sites numbered 52. 2 factory sites, 2 ginnery sites, 47 plots in ginner's markets, 31 ginnery-buying posts, 1 aerodrome site and 3 sports grounds were leased during the year.

327 Certificates of Title were issued during the year from the Land Registries at Dar-es-Salaam and Arusha, 67 of which were in respect of agricultural plots.

## Surveys.

### GEODETIC SURVEY OF THE ARC OF THE 30TH MERIDIAN.

145. The geodetic survey party, consisting of two officers and two non-commissioned officers under Major M. Hotine, R.E., completed the observing of the Rhodesian-Congo border chain in May, 1933, when they returned to the south end of Lake Tanganyika and divided up. Major Hotine proceeded to Southern Rhodesia to measure a primary base in that Colony; the remainder of the party reconnoitred and observed a spur of triangulation connecting the main 30° meridian arc work with Mbeya, thereby covering the Lupa Gold Fields. A spur of triangulation was also run from the main 30° meridian chain across Lake Tanganyika to Lake Mweru on the Northern Rhodesia-Congo boundary. All the observing for this work was completed in November, 1933, when the party returned to England.

### TRIANGULATION.

146. The triangulation survey party, consisting of one District Surveyor and two Staff Surveyors, completed the circuit of the first triangulation chain; the final rigorous adjustment and computations for this work have been commenced and it is hoped to publish figures at an early date. Two primary bases were measured during the year, one at Dodoma and the other at Ulete, Iringa District, the first being over 6 miles and the second  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. 27 primary triangulation stations were occupied, covering an area of 4,600 square miles. Astronomical observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth were taken at both ends of the Dodoma base; a 45° prismatic astrolabe, a wireless set and an eight day chronometer were used for this work.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

147. A topographical survey party, consisting of one District Surveyor and two Staff Surveyors, was formed in April, 1933, to survey an area in the Musoma District. This work was urgently required by the Geological Survey Department.



The party completed a secondary triangulation covering 4,700 square miles, 49 triangulated points being established. Two secondary bases were also measured, one at Mjita being 6 miles long, and the other at North Mara, south of Roria, 5 miles long.

The topography was surveyed to a scale of 1/100,000 and covered 2,200 square miles; in addition to this a reconnaissance survey of 1,500 square miles was completed on the same scale. This work was published on five sheets, copies of which were given to the Geological Survey Department who will add geological information and publish the final maps.

#### CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

148. During the year title deed plans were completed in respect of 127 agricultural plots covering an area of 75,869 acres, 172 township plots, 68 minor settlement plots, 1 cotton market plot and 1 ginnery site. The computations were completed of 136 farms with an aggregate area of 64,761 acres, 2,068 townships and trading centre plots and 17 miscellaneous surveys. The traverses run in connexion with these surveys were 314 miles in length. The number of landmarks buried was 4,088. The prints issued by the Drawing Office numbered 5,376.

#### AERIAL SURVEYS.

149. The whole of Dar-es-Salaam Township was re-surveyed from the air owing to the number of alterations that had taken place, and a new series of town plans on a scale of 1/2,500 was in preparation at the end of the year. An aerial survey was also made of the Pangani Falls in connexion with the establishment of a power station.

Details of flying undertaken by Government machines are as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>					
Air Surveys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,315
Transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15,130
Mails ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	700
Inspection of Aerodromes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Practice and Test Flights ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
Miscellaneous Duties ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
<i>Total</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	<u>25,925</u>

In June a contract was made with Wilson Airways Limited by which the Company agreed to maintain two three-seater aeroplanes at Dar-es-Salaam for the transport of officials and members of the public. Further details with regard to this contract will be found in Appendix V.

**XVIII.—FORESTRY.****Areas.**

150. The latest figures of forest areas are as follows :—

	<i>Square miles.</i>
Reserved Forest ... ..	3,934
Forest awaiting reservation ... ..	105
Private Forests ... ..	63
	<hr/>
	4,102
	<hr/>

Approximately one-third of the Territory is covered with tree savannahs, which yield small supplies of timber but exercise only to a minor extent the other beneficial influences of forest.

**Demarcation and Survey.**

151. Good progress was made with demarcating forest lands in the Iringa Province, and the important step of demarcating visible boundaries for the native to recognise has been accomplished. The areas demarcated are partly the remnants of what were originally very extensive rain forests containing dense bamboo and valuable timbers, and partly precipitous semi-wooded country forming important water catchments.

**Forest Fires and Protection.**

152. Over 200 miles of wide fire traces were cut for the protection of valuable forests, mainly in the northern parts of the Territory. Special fire patrols operating from lookouts on vantage points in the hills were employed and proved very efficacious. It is satisfactory to note that, despite the extreme dryness of the year, no very serious forest fires occurred.

Shifting cultivation in forest reserves is no longer permitted so that very little protection of forests on this account was required.

**Silviculture.**

153. Owing to lack of funds it was not possible for the Department to do much more than maintain existing plantations. Some thinnings and prunings were, however, effected in the older plantations, and a certain amount of new afforestation work was done by permitting natives to cultivate parts of forest reserves on the understanding that after cultivation the areas are planted with valuable tree species by the Forest Department and tended subsequently by the cultivators. Despite the financial depression, Natives Authorities in many parts of the Territory continued to display a practical interest in afforestation.

### **Timber Trade.**

154. The sawmilling industry and trade in forest products generally has continued to be depressed with the result that forest revenue is less than last year's low figure. Timber has been little in demand, but towards the end of the year there were indications of improvement and better conditions are anticipated for 1934. Some good contracts were secured by two sawmills in December, and capital was invested in the installation of a new sawmill on Mount Meru, attracted by the fine mixed stands of timber in its forests and by the proximity of the railway. The mangrove swamp woods of the Territory, from which a steady revenue has hitherto been obtained each year, are now mostly in need of a prolonged resting period. The extended use of coal by the Railways has reduced wood fuel consumption, with a corresponding effect on revenue.

Free issues of forest produce, fuel, hut building material, fence posts, fish trap withes, etc., to the native population have continued to be made on a large scale.

### **Survey of Forest Resources.**

155. Some further progress was made this year by a rough enumeration of *Clausena melioides* timber in the Western Usambaras and by the continuation of the strip enumeration of the forests on the northern side of Kilimanjaro.

### **Control of Forest Reserves by Native Authorities.**

156. In the Bukoba District of the Lake Province forest control has been handed over to the Native Authority so far as pay, discipline and equipment of Forest Guards, issue of free permits and licences and collection of revenue are concerned. Under this system the Forest Officer retains direct control but is relieved of all accounting duties.

### **Native Forest Reserves.**

157. The extension of the new "clan forest reserves" to the Lindi Province is under consideration. An area of rain forest, 3,000 acres in extent, has been demarcated and five or six smaller areas will be demarcated later.

## **XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY.**

### **Legislation.**

158. The Mining (Amendment) (Disputes) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1933) empowers the Commissioner of Mines to transfer from his special court to the ordinary courts suits which in his opinion are more suitable for determination there.



The Mining (Controlled Areas) Ordinance (No. 42 of 1932) was amended by the Mining (Controlled Areas) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25 of 1933). The object of this Ordinance is to provide a more judicial form of procedure preliminary to the issue of expulsion orders and to eliminate certain provisions of the principal ordinance which, however carefully administered, might appear to countenance undue interference with individual rights. Powers under this ordinance were exercised as follows:—

The Mining (Lupa Controlled Area) Order, 1932 (Government notice No. 264 of 1933) which declares the Lupa Goldfield to be a controlled area; (this is the only minefield to which the ordinance has been applied)

The Mining (Controlled Areas) Regulations, 1933 (Government Notice No. 13 of 1933) which deals with matters concerning alluvial gold claims; and

The Mining (Controlled Areas) (Permits) Regulations, 1933 (Government Notice No. 176 of 1933) which provides that only persons who have obtained a permit may enter the controlled area, and also for the expulsion of undesirables.

### General.

159. The high prices for gold, varying between Shs.120/- and over Shs.130/- an ounce, contributed very largely towards the increase in production, and considerable activity was shown in prospecting in the Iringa, Mwanza and Musoma Districts.

160. The quantity and value of minerals exported or sold within the Territory were as follows:—

<i>Mineral.</i>	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Mica ...	12·04 long tons	3,808	11 long tons ...	2,600
Gold ...	30,881 ounces	150,166	39,532 oz. ...	201,700
Diamonds ...	1,387·17 carats	1,859	1,373 carats ...	2,400
Tin Ore ...	62·59 long tons	5,514	71 long tons ...	11,000
Salt ...	6,026 long tons	32,639	5,753 long tons...	31,800
Red Ochre ...	22·78 long tons	116	30 long tons ...	200
<i>Total ...</i>		<i>£194,102</i>	<i>Total ...</i>	<i>£249,700</i>

161. Mining concession and prospecting rights were issued as follows:—

<i>Prospecting Rights Issued.</i>			<i>Exclusive Prospecting Licences</i>		<i>Special Prospecting Licences</i>		<i>Claims</i>	<i>Leases</i>
			<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Renewed.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Renewed.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>
1932 ...	536		4	16	2	3	1,258	1
1933 ...	864		60	11	11	2	759	Nil.

The following are details of the claims registered :—

	1932.	1933.
Precious Stones ... ..	8	25
Reef Gold ... ..	174	402
Alluvial Gold ... ..	1,009	278
Salt ... ..	6	3
Mica ... ..	16	Nil.
Stone, gravel, sand ... ..	12	16
Tin ... ..	23	32
Manganese ... ..	Nil.	1
Phosphate ... ..	1	2
Limestone ... ..	9	Nil.
	<hr/> 1,258 <hr/>	<hr/> 759 <hr/>

Within the Lupa Controlled Area the holder of a disc may work on an alluvial claim without registering it.

### Gold.

162. Gold mining was of pre-eminent importance. In Musoma District 18 small lode mines are being developed. In Mwanza District the Saragura goldfield has produced large contact lodes in the banded ironstones, some of which are being developed under option by a strong mining group. In the Mkalama District Sekenke remains the only mine of consequence. Here there has been a vigorous development campaign to augment ore reserves. In Mbeya District the Lupa Goldfield reached a record output, accounting for practically all the alluvial gold output of the Territory. Hundreds of reefs have been found in this field. Some of the larger reefs in the Western Luika end are being developed under option to a company. Large reefs are reported from the North East of the field near Shoga but have not been properly sampled yet. There are new discoveries of gold in Dodoma, Kilwa and Iringa Districts.

### Salt.

163. The output by far exceeded the sales and large stocks are held. Nyanza Salt Mines, Limited, hold the inland market for approximately 200 miles rail radius from the works, the coastal salt works supplying most of the rest. The increase of native-produced salt, sold at extremely low prices, has been a feature of the year.

### Tin.

164. The small alluvial industry in Bukoba District has revived under the stimulus of higher prices.

### **Diamonds.**

165. Barren kimberlite pipes continue to be reported, but the position still is that with over 30 pipes known there are no payable ones. The production of diamonds from gravels at Mabuki and Kizumbi has almost ceased.

### **Mica.**

166. Almost all the extensive fields of muscovite mica in the Morogoro, Kigoma, Ufipa and Mbeya Districts have been idle during the year owing to the low prices at which Indian mica is offered.

### **Coal.**

167. The extensive finds of non-coking steam coal south of the Central Line remain untouched owing to lack of local markets and of communications to other markets.

### **Other Minerals.**

168. There are basic areas where indications of nickel, asbestos, etc., are worth investigation.

### **Geological Survey.**

169. The 1933 field season was one of great activity and four geological parties were maintained in the field concurrently. An Assistant Geologist was seconded to British Guiana for a special investigation of the gold resources of that country, but his place was taken by an officer in the Education Department with geological training.

A certain amount of field work was carried out early in the year during the rainy season in the Dodoma District, several weeks being devoted to the study and mapping of the belt of ancient crystalline rocks (Upper Basement Complex) known as the Dodoma Series. About 170 square miles of country were geologically surveyed, 70 square miles being completed in detail on a scale of 1/100,000. In the course of this work a new deposit of corundum was found not far from the Dodoma-Iringa road, within eight miles of Dodoma. The quality of this material was favourably reported on by the Imperial Institute (Mineral Resources Department), and if a market can be found for small parcels of corundum, there is some possibility of it developing into a minor industry. Some attention was also devoted to a gold occurrence within a few miles of Dodoma, and as a result of this work a South African mining company has taken out exclusive prospecting licences in order to investigate its possibilities.

In accordance with the policy of Government actuated by the unprecedented price for gold, all available field officers were concentrated during the field season in the known gold areas. The work undertaken was of a detailed nature and was wholly directed



towards a more complete understanding of the geology of the auriferous areas and the genesis of the precious metal. Rapid mineral reconnaissance of a general nature was entirely suspended.

The Director, one Assistant Geologist and the Topographer carried out intensive work on the eastern portion of the Lupa Goldfield, and it is anticipated that the results of this work will soon be available to the public. In addition to 540 square miles of topographical mapping on a scale of 1/100,000 in extremely difficult terrain, a reef map was prepared of the new area and the possibilities of the reefs proved at the surface by systematic panning tests and, where necessary, by assays.

The northern gold belt extending from the north of the Mara River, near the Kenya border, south-westwards to Nungwe Bay on Lake Victoria was also examined, one Assistant Geologist operating in the Musoma District, and the Senior Assistant Geologist in the Mwanza District. It is as yet too early to record the results of this work, but it is certain to prove of great value, not only as regards the development of what appears to be an auriferous area of considerable promise, but also in linking up with similar investigations at present being carried out by the Government Geologist in Kenya. Much of this region has now been topographically and geographically surveyed for the first time. In Musoma 2,070 square miles were completed on a scale of 1/100,000 and 54 square miles of mine properties on a scale of 1/25,000, assistance in this region being afforded by the Survey Department. In Mwanza 1,850 square miles were completed without such assistance.

In the laboratory the Chemist and Petrologist dealt with no fewer than 1,292 specimens during the year, of which 499 were fire-assays for gold. Other branches of laboratory work showed a corresponding increase over the previous year, and the record number of 2,252 microscopic slides of thin sections of rocks were prepared, of which 543 were for the Mining and Geological Department of Kenya. Requests for assistance in various matters from the Administration and from the Treasury, Public Works, Agricultural, Mines, Posts and Telegraphs, Police and Railway Departments were also attended to with the result that there was little time to spare for pure research. Complete analyses were made, however, of two specimens of ultrabasic rock from the nickel occurrence on the northern slopes of the Chenene Range, about 70 miles north of Dodoma, to which a hurried visit had been paid towards the end of the previous year.

A small mineral exhibit was prepared and displayed at the Lake Province Exhibition held at Mwanza in August.

Many additions have been made to the geological museum at Dodoma, chiefly by means of exchange collections arranged with the Geological Survey of India and the *Service des Mines* of Madagascar. In addition to these the museum has been enriched by the acquisition of some fine specimens of gold in quartz from the

Lupa Goldfield and of rich gold ore from the Musoma District. Further improvements are being made in the museum, the attendance register of which shows it to be a very popular institution.

170. The rising price of sisal has been the cause of a greatly increased number of applications for the hire of the department's boring plant and *personnel*. Rapid geological examinations to determine sites for bores were made in the Tanga and Pangani Districts, as well as at various points on the Central Railway east of Kilosa. A full drilling programme was maintained throughout the year and 3,608 feet of borehole were completed. Of this total footage 36 *per cent.* was in crystalline rock, the greater part of the remainder being in the coastal sedimentary formations. The deepest borehole in the sedimentaries was 525 feet, and in the crystallines 408 feet. Excellent supplies of potable water were obtained from the sedimentary rocks of the Tanga littoral, 1,575 feet of borehole yielding 380,400 gallons *per* 24-hour day, the supply in one instance being artesian. Boreholes in the crystallines, further inland in this region, were also successful, 275 feet of borehole yielding 187,200 gallons *per* 24-hour day. It is disappointing to have to record comparatively poor yields in the crystalline rocks of the Tabora and Kwimba Districts, where but one borehole out of six completed can be regarded as successful and a footage of 1,373 yielded only 30,600 gallons *per* day. The total number of gallons of potable water *per* 24-hour day added to the resources of the Territory was thus 598,200.

The reservoir at Dodoma, which has the distinction of being the largest earth-dam in East Africa, functioned successfully throughout 1933 and at the close of the dry season on December 16, 1933, contained eight million gallons. A precipitation, settling, and filtration plant has been recently installed, the barrage and spillway have been heightened, and other improvements, designed to increase the capacity of the reservoir and area of catchment, have been made.

171. Among mineral discoveries of minor importance may be mentioned bat-guano deposited in extensive caves in limestone, believed to be of Karroo age in the Mbeya District. Samples of this material have been analysed in the Geological Survey laboratory and have been found to be of sufficient value as fertilizer to render them marketable locally. Their phosphate-content is well above the average for bat-guano.

172. Mr. F. R. Parrington, Balfour Student of Cambridge University, attracted by the report of the discovery by this department of fossile reptilian bones of Karroo age from the Ruhuhu Coalfields paid a visit to this region with the object of examining the bone beds and collecting specimens therefrom. In a written communication to this department his results are stated to be of great interest though it is as yet too early to appreciate their full significance.



Among well known consulting geologists visiting Tanganyika during the year were Dr. A. du Toit, who paid a brief visit in connexion with the diamondiferous deposits of Shinyanga and Mabuki, and Dr. J. Parkinson, who undertook the geological examination of gold properties in the northern gold belt.

## **XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.**

### **AGRICULTURE.**

#### **Native Agriculture.**

173. The short rains were poor and very late with the result that the planting season was much curtailed and many areas suffered from drought with consequent severe food shortages later in the year. Natives had been urged by exhortation and encouragement by Government officers to increase their acreage under crops, and if the weather conditions had been normal, there is little doubt that the production in 1933 would have beaten previous records. Increases were shown in the production of coffee, groundnuts, rice, beeswax, cotton and copra, record exports being achieved in the four first-mentioned crops. Thus, in spite of the low level of prices, the year's results were satisfactory. In previous good seasons, production has been stimulated by the ruling high prices, but in the last two years no such stimulus has been available, and it is encouraging to find that the native reacted to the new conditions and, in most areas, made an effort to improve his depleted income by increasing his production of economic crops.

Cotton production showed an increase of 50 per cent. over 1932 in spite of the severe conditions in the Pare and Handeni Districts where the crop was reduced by 75 per cent. In the Lake Province production was doubled and in the Eastern Province an increase of 50 per cent. was recorded. In regard to the large increase in the Lake Province it should be noted that this was due largely to the depletion of the 1932 crop by disease. It is pleasing to record that cotton growing was resuscitated in the Lindi Province with the result that approximately 920 bales were produced in 1933 as against only 41 in 1932.

Exports of groundnuts, rice and beeswax showed an increase not only over 1932, which was a particularly good year, but also over the previous record which was made in the years of prosperity and high prices. Copra also showed a considerable increase over 1932 in spite of low prices.

#### **Sisal.**

174. Sisal production maintained a healthy increase in spite of the difficulties which have so long faced the industry. Prices improved for a short period during the year, but were still so low as to necessitate very economical working on the part of estate



owners. The drastic reductions in expenditure and working costs made in recent years did much to place the industry on a sound basis and in a position to benefit rapidly from any improvement in the price. Little development was carried out, efforts being concentrated on retaining the estates in good working order. Considerable progress was made in the plan for the realisation of a long outstanding need, a research station for sisal, the local representatives of the industry having agreed to the levy of a cess on exported sisal with a view to assisting the financing of sisal research work.

### Coffee.

175. The previous record year for the export of coffee was 1930, with 11,547 tons, but in 1933 over 12,000 tons were exported. This is very gratifying, especially in view of the fact that with so much coffee bearing biennially in the Northern Province the total for 1933 would normally be considerably below that of 1932. The increase was largely due to the improvement made in Bukoba, where the output from native arabica plantations increased by 1,000 tons, as a result, to a large extent, of the instructional and supervisory work which was undertaken in the improvement and regeneration of the trees. The value of this work is apparent when it is considered that the extra coffee obtained in this one year brought in at least £25,000. In the same District an up-to-date agricultural school was opened, where every branch of coffee growing is taught in addition to a general training in peasant farming allied to forestry and animal husbandry. This school and the field work undertaken in the District should do much to improve the farming methods of the native coffee growers and to forward the work of improvement and regeneration of Bukoba coffee. The grading of Bukoba coffee at the port is now firmly established and the system worked smoothly and efficiently.

In the Northern and Tanga Provinces the field and observational work of agricultural officers has been continued and much useful data and knowledge of the cultural side of coffee growing have been obtained. The Coffee Research Station has been laid out and should be fully staffed and operating in 1934.

### Tobacco.

176. The production of virginian tobacco by non-native planters in Iringa progressed satisfactorily. This tobacco continued to be marketed in the Territory and no difficulty was found in absorbing the whole production. At Itheme experiments were made with both virginian and turkish varieties with a view to affording expert advice and assistance to the planters. Experimental consignments were sent to the European market from time to time in order to test the suitability of the products. Fire cured virginian tobacco produced by natives slowly increased in the Songea, Lindi and Biharamulo Districts where curing, baling and marketing are

undertaken in the present experimental stage by the Department of Agriculture.

### **Tea.**

177. The tea industry in the Territory continued to develop. Two estates in the Tanga Province were in production with areas of young tea coming into pluck. In the south-western highlands a factory was opened to deal with the crop produced by a number of small growers, chiefly in Mufindi. The total acreage under tea in the Territory was 1,663, of which 33 per cent. is producing, and it is anticipated that by 1936 the whole of the above acreage will be in pluck.

### **Cocoa.**

178. It is as yet too early to express a definite opinion on the results of the experimental planting of Criollo cocoa in the Nguru and the northern and southern Uluguru Mountains. In spite of a most unfavourable season a fair number of the seedlings survive, and it would appear that with a normal season to enable the plants to become well established, the extension of the production of this high grade cocoa is possible in selected localities. More extensive planting trials will be undertaken during the coming season.

### **Citrus Fruit.**

179. A consignment of citrus fruit sent from the Tanga Province to the Empire Marketing Board in London received a very encouraging technical report, in which it was stated that there would appear to be good prospects of developing a trade if substantial quantities of well-graded, evenly-coloured fruit were available. Further consignments, graded and packed to standard requirements, were sent to the Empire Marketing Board and to Bombay. The report on the former consignment is awaited, but good prices were obtained for that sent to Bombay. The area under established exportable citrus in this country is very small.

### **Tung Oil.**

180. Reports of trials with the tung tree in various parts of the Territory were examined and details recorded of seed distributions and of the different conditions under which it is being tried. It is too early to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the suitability of the tree in certain areas. The most promising reports were from parts of the Iringa, Rungwe, Ufipa (Kasanga), Ujiji (Uvinza) and Bukoba Districts.

### **Locusts.**

181. There was a welcome reduction in the degree of infestation by locusts during the year. The migratory locust was restricted to the part of the Territory west of 36° longitude. Anti-locust measures were undertaken in the Lake, Western, Central and Iringa Provinces during the first three months of the year, and



were generally successful. From July onwards the Territory was free from migratory locusts with the exception of a few wandering swarms in the Ufipa District in the extreme south-west. A fresh infestation from the north into the Bukoba District occurred in December.

The red locust showed increased activity during the year and swarms spread to the north and east from the Ufipa District. Operations against hoppers were carried out successfully in the Iringa, Tukuyu and Songea Districts. Towards the end of the year swarms of red locusts began to spread over the south-western area of the Territory and an extension of egg-laying was anticipated.

In the areas to the north and west, where the migratory locust only was present, no extensive damage was done to food crops. In the Ufipa District the continued presence throughout the year of mixed swarms of red and migratory locusts caused considerable damage. The Territory as a whole, however, was fortunate in that it suffered little material loss.

The direct cost of anti-locust measures, exclusive of the salaries of Government officials employed on the work, was approximately £150 during the year as compared with over £1,500 during 1932.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

182. The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is organized with a view to the control or elimination of animal diseases throughout the Territory, and to the improvement of the livestock interests and industries of the country. It is administered as a separate unit under the Director of Veterinary Services, but works in the closest collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Medical, Agricultural, Tsetse Research and Game Preservation Departments. Field operations are carried out by a system of district units in charge of Veterinary Officers working through European Stock Inspectors and native Veterinary Guards who patrol their respective areas, reporting on and inspecting the cattle within their area.

### Disease Control.

183. *Rinderpest*.—Advantage was taken of recent advances in the knowledge of this disease. No single method of dealing with it was adopted, each outbreak being dealt with in the way best suited to the particular circumstances. The object aimed at is eradication of the disease from the Territory, and progress in control is reckoned in terms of approach to this goal. At the beginning of the year thirty-six outbreaks were being dealt with, and the reduction of this number to twelve at the end of the year represents substantial progress. These twelve were all in the northern part of the Territory, nine in the Lake Province, two in the Northern Province and one in the Tanga Province.



184. *Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia*.—There are peculiarities about this disease which make its suppression by any method less radical than slaughter a slow affair, and, as this method cannot be applied, it may be considered satisfactory that the disease did not spread during the year and that the number of cattle quarantined on account of the disease was reduced from 121,000 to 103,000.

185. *East Coast Fever*.—This disease causes by far the greatest mortality of cattle. It is widespread but very uneven in its distribution. A step towards its control may be said to have been made by observations which are leading to a more complete understanding of the reasons for this unevenness of distribution, since utilisation of the knowledge will reduce mortality even in the absence of dipping-tanks. The panacea is universal dipping, but this will not be practicable for many years. One tank—on Mafia Island—was erected. Throughout the Territory generally, the disease was rather worse than usual.

186. *Trypanosomiasis*.—Serious mortality from this disease occurs from tsetse invading cattle-country or cattle being driven by drought into tsetse fly-belts. The first occurred most notably in the Central and Tanga Provinces, and the second in the Tanga and Northern Provinces, which suffered from poor rains and insufficient pasture.

Opposed to these losses must be set the reclamation from tsetse which was accomplished by the Administration and the Tsetse Research Department in the Lake Province, and the check given to the fly in the neighbourhood of Mpwapwa. It would appear that the time is fast approaching when tsetse advance will be stayed on most fronts, and reclamation with ever increasing momentum will take its place but the time is not yet. During the year cattle losses from trypanosomiasis were probably less than usual.

187. *Other diseases*.—Outbreaks of anthrax, blackquarter, foot-and-mouth disease, mange, contagious pneumonia of goats, swine-fever, fowl typhoid, etc., were dealt with as they arose and call for no comment. Early in the year the existence of rabies in wild carnivora on the southern side of the Kenya-Tanganyika border was suspected, but confirmation was not obtained. As a safeguard, a number of jackals, hyaenas and surplus native dogs were destroyed in the neighbourhood.

### **Mpwapwa Laboratory.**

188. Sufficient anti-rinderpest serum and vaccine were produced to meet all demands promptly; the quantities issued were 1,997,200 c.c. (49,930 doses) of serum, and 411,950 c.c. (41,195 doses) of vaccine.

The small European personnel employed at the Laboratory were often called upon to give a hand in the field, wherever disease control threatened to break down owing to attenuation of field staff consequent on retrenchment. In this way research work on animal diseases suffered; nevertheless small but definite additions were made to the sum of knowledge concerning rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis, east coast fever, strongylosis, goat mange and fowl typhoid.

Work on animal nutrition included the continuation of the systematic examination of the pastures of the Territory for phosphorus deficiency, while much work was done on the establishment and maintenance of pastures, with special emphasis on the problem of how to get the maximum of grass without the use of imported fertilisers. Intimately bound up with pasture research is the problem of accelerated soil erosion.

### **Animal Husbandry.**

189. It was shown conclusively that the mountain grasslands of the Southern Highlands, as exemplified by the Njombe district, are unsuited to sheep, and cannot be made suitable before, at any rate, the composition of the pasture has been entirely altered by close grazing with cattle. Consequently the experimental farm at Njombe was closed down temporarily, and when it reopens, its chief work will consist of research in the provision of pasture for cattle without occasioning soil erosion.

Experiments devised to improve native races of cattle by crossing them with imported Indian Krishna Valley zebus were discontinued as leading to no good result. This enabled the Government Stock Farm near Dar-es-Salaam to be closed down. In its place, however, half-a-dozen small demonstration centres in different parts of the country have been put on a better basis. At each of these an endeavour is being made to keep a small herd of the local race of cattle in a state of good health and nourishment, on a strictly limited area of land which is not being eroded, and under conditions of management which can be copied by the local natives. Attention is also being given to improvement of type and milking capacity of native cows by selection.

At Dar-es-Salaam and Mpwapwa the problem of breeding and feeding dairy cows in the tropics is being studied. It is well known that as grading goes up constitution tends to deteriorate, and every effort is being made to discover whether this tendency is inevitable or not.

At Mpwapwa grading-up experiments are also being carried out with goats (native to Toggenburg), sheep (native to black-headed Persian) and donkeys (native to Catalonian).

Owing to the reduced incidence of rinderpest marketing of stock was carried on freely.

Definite progress was made in the improvement of hides and ghee offered for sale; less in the improvement of skins. Prices were better than in the previous year.

### XXI.—POPULATION.

190. No later figures were available in 1933 than those provided by the second official non-native census of the population taken on 26th April, 1931, which with the corresponding figures of the previous 1921 census are given in the following table :—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>Male Adults.</i>		<i>Males under 16.</i>		<i>Female Adults.</i>		<i>Females under 16.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
European ...	1,483	4,480	229	746	521	2,282	214	720	2,447	8,228
Indian ...	4,370	9,720	1,611	4,457	1,931	4,785	1,499	4,460	9,411	23,422
Goan ...	594	1,033	62	226	80	240	62	223	798	1,722
Arab ...	1,966	3,145	801	1,497	657	1,227	617	1,190	4,041	7,059
Ceylonese ...	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	15
Others ...	333	308	109	74	162	128	137	64	741	574
<i>Total</i> ...	8,746	18,693	2,812	7,003	3,351	8,664	2,529	6,660	17,438	41,020

Of the non-native population 66·7 per cent. were either British-born or naturalized British subjects and 33·3 per cent. of foreign nationality, the numbers and percentages being as follows :—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>British Born.</i>		<i>Naturalized British.</i>		<i>Other.</i>	
		<i>Percentage</i>		<i>Percentage</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	3,429	41·7	73	0·9	4,726	57·4
Indians ...	23,224	99·2	56	0·2	142	0·6
Goans ...	6	0·4	4	0·2	1,712	99·4
Arabs ...	212	3·0	18	0·3	6,829	96·7
Others ...	338	57·4	8	1·4	243	41·2
<i>Total</i> ...	27,209	66·3	159	0·4	13,652	33·3

191. The European community was as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British (including South African Dutch) ...	2,554	1,457	4,011
American ...	42	46	88
Austrian ...	22	12	34
Belgian ...	64	34	98
Bulgarian ...	1	—	1
Czecho-Slovak ...	10	5	15
Danish ...	25	24	49
Dutch ...	95	46	141
French ...	139	60	199
German ...	1,307	842	2,149
Greek ...	654	264	918
Hungarian ...	2	2	4
Italian ...	95	55	150
Latvian ...	4	5	9



			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lithuanian	...	...	1	2	3
Luxembourger	...	...	5	—	5
Norwegian	...	...	11	11	22
Polish	...	...	6	7	13
Portuguese	...	...	4	1	5
Roumanian	...	...	7	3	10
Russian	...	...	8	10	18
Spanish	...	...	2	—	2
Swedish	...	...	20	22	42
Swiss	...	...	132	88	220
South American	...	...	7	1	8
Yugo-Slav	...	...	2	2	4
Others	...	...	7	3	10
<i>Total</i>			5,226	3,002	8,228

192. A native census was taken during 1931 by the administrative officers working in close collaboration with the Native Administrations and may be considered the most accurate count yet made of the native population, although statistical accuracy, as understood in Europe, was not of course reached and could not be expected. The total native population was returned as 5,022,640, an increase of 5·9 per cent. on the figures for 1928 and of 22·3 per cent. on those for 1921, giving an annual increase for the decennial period 1921-1931 of 2·2 per cent.

The returns showed that for every 100 adult females there were 90 adult males, while for every 100 female children there were 101 male children. For every 100 adults there were 60 children.

The total population of the ten principal towns in the Territory was 60,409, of whom 22,732 were found in Dar-es-Salaam.

The 46 Districts varied greatly as regards population, five having a population of over 200,000, five of over 150,000, thirteen of over 100,000, fourteen of over 50,000 and nine of less than 50,000.

The density of population varied from 111·5 per square mile in the Rungwe District to 1·7 per square mile in the Masai District, the average density of the population over the whole Territory being 13·7 per square mile.

Statistics of hut and poll taxpayers were also obtained, and these showed the total number of taxpayers to be 1,588,568, of whom 206,151 were plural wives, i.e., wives in excess of one; 74,916 persons were exempted from tax.

Thirty tribes numbered over 50,000. The four largest were the Sukuma (598,220), the Nyamwesi (349,484), the Gogo (188,114), and the Chagga (155,858). The names of 107 other tribes each numbering over 1,000 persons were recorded, but it is certain that a number of these are merely unclassified sub-divisions of major tribes.

193. The following table gives comparative figures of the native population according to the counts taken in 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1931\* :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Census, 1913.</i>	<i>Census, 1921.</i>	<i>Census, 1928.</i>	<i>Census, 1931.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Central	517,700	467,590	607,467	579,712	
Eastern ...	481,800	463,700	519,216	619,191	
Iringa ...	285,800	342,000	413,882	491,911	
Mwanza ...	620,000	702,300	798,647	1,390,609	{ Now combined as the Lake Province.
Bukoba ...	270,500	320,100	348,036		
Lindi ...	491,700	327,400	357,255	543,413	Divided between the Eastern and Lindi Provinces.
Mahenge	210,300	222,800	197,572	—	
Northern	202,500	255,900	324,991	344,198	
Tanga ...	305,500	269,900	349,375	355,914	
Tabora ...	437,500	502,100	533,746	697,692	{ Now combined as the Western Province.
Kigoma ..	240,000	233,100	290,519		
<i>Total</i>	4,063,300	4,106,890	4,740,706	5,022,640	

### Immigration.

194. Persons entering the Territory during the year numbered :—

Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians	...	...	606
Indians and Goans	...	...	654
Others	...	...	202

During the year 368 German subjects entered the Territory, of whom 120 were visitors or persons in transit. An increase of 22 is shown in the number of Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians and of 34 in the number of Goans, Indians, and others combined.

## XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

### Railways.

195. The Tanganyika railway system of one metre gauge comprises :—

(1) The Central Railway, 774½ miles in length, from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika.

(2) The Tabora-Mwanza line from the Central Railway to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, a distance of 236 miles.

(3) The branch line from Manyoni (mile 365½ from Dar-es-Salaam) to Kinyangiri via Singida, 93 miles in length.

(4) The Northern Railway from Tanga to Arusha, a distance of 273 miles.

### Extensions.

196. The tacheometric survey of a railway route from Kilosa on the Central Railway to Korogwe on the Northern Railway has

\* In making comparisons between the figures for 1931 and those for the previous years it is necessary to bear in mind the reorganization of Provinces referred to in paragraph 197 of the Annual Report for 1932, Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

been completed, but there is little prospect that this line will be constructed for some time to come.

### **Traffic.**

197. The receipts for the period January to December, 1933, amounted to approximately £460,000 as compared with £436,286 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Coaching revenue decreased by about £8,000, but goods traffic showed an increase of £28,000 compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage carried was 194,323 tons compared with 197,723 tons for the previous year. The tonnage of goods in transit to the Belgian Congo decreased by 630 tons.

### **Revenue and Expenditure.**

198. The total receipts for the year amounted to approximately £527,000 and the expenditure to £646,000. There was thus a loss of £119,000 on the year's working. As the Railway began the year with a surplus of £36,764 the deficit at the end of the year was £82,236.

### **Gibb Report.**

199. Action has been taken by the Railway Administration on several of Mr. Gibb's recommendations, but the major points are still under consideration.

### **Railway Advisory Council.**

200. The Railway Advisory Council, the appointment of which was mentioned in paragraph 41 of the Annual Report for 1932\*, rendered valuable service to Government.

### **Electricity.**

201. In pursuance of the policy of developing the natural water power resources of the Territory, Government approved the plans submitted by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company for the power station on the waterfalls of the Pangani River. Survey work is practically finished and the completion of the installation is anticipated in 1936. This power will be used in factories for sisal and coffee plantations within a radius of 60 miles of the falls. Pending completion of this scheme the licensee has installed a temporary power station at Kange.

The Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Company continues to operate undertakings at Dar-es-Salaam, Tabora, Dodoma and Kigoma.

Investigations of the practicability of commencing supplies at Mwanza, Moshi, Arusha, Morogoro and Iringa have been made during the year, but of these Mwanza was found to be the only one with commercial possibilities and development will, it is hoped, be undertaken there during the next few years.

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\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.



## Shipping.

202. The following comparative table summarizes the foreign-going shipping of the coastal ports, and shows the inward and outward tonnage carried by steamers of each nationality for 1932 and 1933 :—

Nationality.	1932.					1933.				
	Cargo.			Tonnage.		Cargo.			Tonnage.	
	No.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.	Per cent.	No.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.	Per cent.
British ...	628	47,922	76,544	115,466	50·2	598	38,394	79,390	117,784	43·4
Dutch ...	118	5,959	42,037	47,996	20·9	154	16,904	43,885	60,789	22·4
German ...	114	10,249	35,147	45,396	19·7	105	18,085	36,722	54,807	20·2
Italian ...	49	1,301	3,282	4,583	2·0	56	1,781	8,133	9,914	3·6
French ...	52	504	2,430	2,934	1·3	50	364	890	1,254	0·4
Japanese ...	17	11,391	2,007	13,398	5·8	29	10,895	4,782	15,677	5·8
Oil and Coal Ships (different nationalities).	—	—	—	—	—	39	11,056	334	11,390	4·2
Swedish ...	1	329	—	329	0·1	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ...	1	178	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	980	77,833	152,447	230,280	100	1,031	97,479	174,136	271,615	100

203. Vessels of the following steamship lines call regularly at the principal ports :—

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.  
 British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.  
 Messageries Maritimes.  
 Clan, Ellerman, and Harrison Joint Service Line.  
 Holland Africa Lijn.  
 Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.  
 Navigazione Libera Triestina S.A.  
 Ellerman and Bucknall Line.  
 Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.  
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Coastal services are maintained by the Tanganyika Railway Marine, the Zanzibar Government, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, the Shell Company of East Africa, Limited, the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie, the African Wharfage Company, and intermittently by the Holland Africa Lijn. A small privately-owned schooner, with an auxiliary engine, also calls at the coast ports.

The Ports of Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria are visited regularly by steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine service, supplemented by lighters during the produce season.

The steamers of the Grands Lacs Company operate between the Belgian Congo, Urundi, and Kigoma, while the Tanganyika Railway Steamers *Liemba* and *Mwanza* operate from Kigoma to the southern and northern ports of Lake Tanganyika, including Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia.

On Lake Nyasa the Nysaland Government steamer *Gwendolen* makes a round trip once a month, calling at Mwaya and Mbamba Bay in Tanganyika.

### **Wharves and Harbours.**

204. The harbour extension at Dar-es-Salaam has been completed whereby 666 feet of quay wall, 17,285 square feet of shed accommodation and 4,000 square feet of office accommodation, have been added.

The lighterage and shore handling services at the Ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga are performed by the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company, as agents of the Railway Administration.

### **Air Navigation.**

205. There were 34 Government and 4 private aerodromes and landing grounds in the Territory at the end of the year, while Government landing grounds were in course of construction at Bukoba and Sumbawanga.

The weekly air mail service operated by Wilson Airways Limited connecting Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam was maintained throughout the year with the greatest efficiency.

The number of passengers carried on this service increased considerably towards the end of the year, and in September the Company placed a six-seater cabin aeroplane on the route. The weight of air mail leaving and arriving at Dar-es-Salaam by this service during the year was 1,456 lb. and 1,872 lb., respectively.

The number of passengers and weight of mail carried by Imperial Airways Limited on the Cairo to Cape air route increased considerably during the year.

The total number of miles flown within the Territory was approximately 215,000 miles. This mileage was divided up as follows:—

					<i>Miles.</i>
Imperial Airways Limited	...	...	...		72,000
Wilson Airways Limited	...	...	...		99,000
Government Air Service	...	...	...		26,000
Private flying	...	...	...		10,000
Other commercial flying	...	...	...		8,000
Total					215,000

In June an agreement, a copy of which forms Appendix V to the Report, was drawn up between the Government and Wilson Airways Limited, whereby, in return for a subvention, the Company undertook to maintain two 3-seater aeroplanes at Dar-es-Salaam, one of which was to be available for the transport of officials whenever required. Two hundred and thirty-two journeys were undertaken by officials travelling on duty, covering a total mileage of 44,485 miles.

### Roads.

206. The construction of the Mbeya-Lupa road was begun early in the year and is rapidly nearing completion. This road traverses previously unbroken country round the eastern spurs of the Mbeya Range, and rises to a height of over 8,000 feet above sea level, affording magnificent panoramic views to the plains 3,000 feet below. Approximately 53 miles out of a total of 60 miles have been completed, including 5 permanent bridges, the largest of which spans the Lupa River at mile 53 from Mbeya. This bridge is 180 feet in length and comprises 3 girder spans of 60 feet each on concrete piers and abutments, the height of the centre piers being 24 feet above stream bed level. The survey of this road presented many interesting and difficult problems, the Mbeya Range proving a formidable obstacle.

On the Tabora-Mwanza Road the Muhumbo bridge, which was commenced in 1932, was completed during the year. This bridge consists of 7 spans of a total length of 278 feet 6 inches between abutments. The carriage way is of reinforced concrete, 10 feet wide, carried by rolled steel joints supported on masonry abutments and piers taken down to bedrock.



Work was commenced on the reconstruction of bridges on the Ngare-Nairobi section of the Moshi-Arusha-Ngare-Nairobi Road. The scheme comprises the provision of 9 permanent bridges of concrete and steel with spans varying in length from 47 feet to 6 feet.

On the Morogoro-Mvomero Road a new concrete bridge of 10 feet span has been completed at mile  $16\frac{1}{2}$  from Morogoro.

General maintenance services on the following mileages of classified roads under the care of the Public Works Department were satisfactorily performed, although staff and funds had been considerably reduced to meet the exigencies of the Territory's financial position :—

						<i>Miles.</i>
Township Roads	...	...	...	...	...	186
District Headquarter Roads	...	...	...	...	...	92
Main Roads	...	...	...	...	...	2,518
District Roads, Grade A	...	...	...	...	...	833
<i>Total</i>						<hr/> 3,629 <hr/>

Permanent improvements, as distinct from maintenance works, were carried out on several important roads.

### Quays, Piers, and Sea Walls.

207. The repair of Lindi pier is in progress. This work involves rebuilding several of the supporting columns, the reconstruction of the supporting beams and deck, and the provision of suitable fenders and bollards.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

208. The scheme of unification of the personnel of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Tanganyika Territory with that of the Kenya and Uganda Service, agreed upon in 1932, came into effect on the 1st of January, 1933. Details of the scheme were given in paragraph 213 of the Annual Report for 1932\*. The change-over was effected smoothly and without any inconvenience to the public, while in the practical working out of the scheme no difficulties of major importance have been encountered.

It may fairly be claimed that the results of the first year's working have fully justified the amalgamation and, so far as Tanganyika is concerned, the financial benefit has been substantially greater than that originally anticipated.

The following are the figures for 1932 and 1933 :—

			£
Actual recurrent expenditure, 1932	...	...	96,832
Estimated recurrent expenditure, 1933	...	...	87,153
Approximate actual recurrent expenditure, 1933	...	...	79,865

Against this, however, revenue fell short of the estimate by £2,400.

\* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

During the year considerable progress was made in the direction of complete uniformity of rates over all three territories and, where this has not been possible, revenue considerations have formed the only obstacles.

In general it may be said that the progressive decline in business which began in 1931 became much less steep in 1933.

Outward correspondence increased by 2 per cent., internal correspondence decreased by 3 per cent., and inward by 2 per cent.

Inland parcels showed an increase of 14 per cent., and outward an increase of 6 per cent. On inward parcels there was a decrease of 7 per cent.

Postal orders issued and paid showed a decrease. Issues declined by 8 per cent. and 10 per cent. in number and value respectively. Paid orders declined by 6 per cent. and 8 per cent. in number and value respectively.

Money order business, however, showed a recovery, the number issued increasing by 28 per cent., and the value by 17 per cent. Orders paid increased by 24 per cent. in number and 10 per cent. in value.

The steady development in Savings Bank business recorded in previous years was maintained, deposits for the year exceeding withdrawals by £6,143. At the end of the year the total number of depositors was 3,154, as compared with 2,524 at the end of 1932, an increase of 25 per cent. Invested funds were increased by £6,500 during the year.

Inland telegraph traffic remained practically stationary, the number of inland messages being 131,748 as against 132,682 in the previous year. Foreign telegrams numbered 81,855 as against 83,056 in 1932.

There was a noticeable increase in the volume of telephone traffic. 1,032,900 local calls and 28,170 trunk calls were handled, as compared with 892,498 and 21,727 respectively in 1932, representing respective increases of 15 per cent. and 29 per cent.

209. The wireless stations at Dar-es-Salaam, Mbeya, Dodoma, and Moshi were efficiently maintained and rendered satisfactory service during the year. The three latter stations are mainly for service in connexion with the London-Cape Town air route.

210. The various inland mail services were satisfactorily maintained during the year. The Cape to Cairo Air Service operated by Imperial Airways maintained, generally speaking, a very satisfactory schedule. There was, during the year, an increase of 31 per cent. in the volume of air matter forwarded from the territory. The total weight of air mail despatched amounted to 5,422 lb. Incoming air mail matter was slightly less than this.

The feeder air service operated between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam in connection with the main Imperial Airways' service was efficiently maintained by Wilson Airways Limited.

211. In the matter of external telegraph communication, the territory is well served. It is connected with Kenya and Uganda by three independent land lines, with Northern Rhodesia by one and through Nyasaland by an overland channel to South Africa. Communication with the Belgian Congo is maintained through the Kigoma wireless station, owned and operated by the Government of the Belgian Congo. Communication with the rest of the world is available through the cable connecting Dar-es-Salaam with Zanzibar, and thence by the general cable system of Imperial and International Communications Limited. In addition, the extension of the Kenya Radio Service to Tanganyika provides a channel of communication with Europe.

### Public Works.

212. *Buildings.*—The construction of the new European School at Arusha was commenced. This building provides accommodation for both boys and girls. Classrooms, dormitories, and other rooms are arranged round two independent quadrangles. The dining hall and Assembly Hall are placed between the two quadrangles. Accommodation is provided for 24 girl and 24 boy boarders and about 40 day scholars. Staff quarters are provided in the main building for the Head Master and two Assistant Masters. A library, office and matron's room have also been provided.

New Police Lines at Bukoba were commenced during the year. The buildings when completed will provide quarters for 40 details, guardroom, armoury and store, kitchens, washhouses and latrines.

A Malarial Research Laboratory has been completed at Tanga. The building provides office accommodation for a Medical Officer, Laboratory Assistant and Surveyor, and includes a store, darkroom and gas plant.

At Mbeya, a small Mines office has been provided to meet the needs of the gold mining community in the vicinity of the Lupa Area.

213. *Water Supplies.*—At Dar-es-Salaam a 40 h.p. electric motor has been installed in place of the temporary 30 h.p. motor to drive one of the duplicate pumping sets. Extensions and new meters were provided to meet the normal expansion of the system.

At Tanga the new well and pumping plant were completed and put into operation. Plans for the extension of the distribution system to bring in further consumers were completed and the materials ordered from England.

At Dodoma the new intake on the Kikuyu River and the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile furrow from this intake to the reservoir were completed, thus augmenting the catchment area for the reservoir from 758 to 1,032 acres, which is considered to be adequate. The new purification plant has been erected, suitably housed and brought into operation in connection with the Township supply.



At Moshi the new pumping unit has been brought into use, the motive power being a crude oil engine. The former steam unit has been reconditioned to provide a reserve. The extensions to the distribution system commenced the previous year were completed. A considerable increase in the number of consumers and the revenue earned resulted.

At Tabora boring operations, which were being undertaken by the Geological Department with a view to increasing the well supply, proved unsuccessful and were abandoned. Many minor alterations and improvements have been carried out to the existing system during the year, resulting in a satisfactory increase in the yield.

At Lindi the transfer of the pumps to the new well and bore-hole and the construction of pump house and ancillary works were completed. Laboratory tests proved the water from the new supply to be bacteriologically pure and considerably softer than the water from the old source.

All Township water supplies throughout the Territory were maintained efficiently without interruption or serious breakdown during the year, and continue to show steady increase in revenue returns as the result of gradual expansion, economic working, and close control.

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## APPENDIX I.

List showing the number of Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans provided for in the Tanganyika Territory Estimates for 1933. (The list does not include unskilled and casual labourers, menials, etc.) :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp ... ..	1	—	—
Stenographer ... ..	1	—	—
Chauffeurs ... ..	1	—	1
Chief Secretary ... ..	1	—	—
Secretary for Native Affairs ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Secretary ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Chief Secretaries ... ..	2	—	—
Assistant Secretaries ... ..	6	—	—
Chief Office Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Superintendent, Registration Branch ... ..	1	—	—
Superintendent, Correspondence Branch ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Superintendent, Registration Branch ... ..	—	1	—
Clerks ... ..	—	13	4
Stenographers ... ..	2	—	—
Government Printer ... ..	1	—	—
Press Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Superintendents ... ..	3	—	—
Operators... ..	2	2	—
Machine Overseer ... ..	1	—	—
European Apprentice ... ..	1	—	—
Proof Reader's Assistant ... ..	—	1	—
Clerks ... ..	—	7	2
African Compositors, Pressmen, Binders, etc. ... ..	—	—	83
Provincial Commissioners ... ..	9	—	—
Deputy Provincial Commissioners ... ..	5	—	—
Administrative Officers and Cadets ... ..	148	—	—
Financial Assistants ... ..	2	—	—
Tax Officer ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	1	89	167
Hut Counters and Local Interpreters ... ..	—	—	222
Market Masters, etc. ... ..	—	—	16
Liwalis, Cadis, Akidas, Town Headmen, etc. ... ..	—	—	127
Treasurer ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Treasurer ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Treasurers ... ..	9	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	41	—
Comptroller of Customs ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Comptroller of Customs ... ..	1	—	—
Supervisors of Customs ... ..	9	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	99	22
African Overseers, Orderlies (Labour Camps) ... ..	—	—	20
Auditor ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Auditor ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Auditor ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Auditors ... ..	6	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	26	3
Chief Justice ... ..	1	—	—
Puisne Judges ... ..	2	—	—
Magistrates ... ..	7	—	—
Registrar ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Registrar ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	24	7
African Process Servers and Interpreters ... ..	—	—	16

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Attorney-General ... ..	1	—	—
Solicitor-General ... ..	1	—	—
Crown Counsel ... ..	3	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	4	—
Administrator-General ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Administrators-General ... ..	3	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	12	—
Commissioner of Police ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Commissioner ... ..	1	—	—
Superintendents ... ..	8	—	—
Pay and Quartermaster ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Superintendents ... ..	26	—	—
Chief Inspectors ... ..	3	—	—
Inspectors ... ..	6	—	—
Assistant Inspectors ... ..	12	—	—
Inspector of Weights and Measures ... ..	1	—	—
Instructors ... ..	2	—	—
Chief Sub-Inspector ... ..	—	1	—
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	—	12	—
Assistant Sub-Inspectors ... ..	—	19	12
Clerks ... ..	2	30	10
Motor Fire-engine Drivers ... ..	—	—	3
African Police ... ..	—	—	1,668
Armourers ... ..	—	2	—
Commissioner of Prisons ... ..	1	—	—
Superintendents ... ..	5	—	—
First-Class Gaolers ... ..	3	—	—
Second-Class Gaolers ... ..	4	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	8	10
Chief Warders ... ..	—	8	9
African Warders ... ..	—	—	480
African Wardresses ... ..	—	—	10
Instructors (Prison Industries)... ..	—	4	11
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Director of Medical Service ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Medical Officers ... ..	4	—	—
Senior Health Officers ... ..	4	—	—
Sleeping Sickness Officer ... ..	1	—	—
Medical Officers ... ..	41	—	—
Dental Surgeons ... ..	2	—	—
Assistant Bacteriologist ... ..	1	—	—
Entomologist ... ..	1	—	—
Analytical Chemist ... ..	1	—	—
Matron ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Nursing Sisters ... ..	3	—	—
Senior Health Visitors ... ..	2	—	—
Health Visitors ... ..	6	—	—
Nursing Sisters ... ..	26	—	—
Laboratory Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
Chief Clerk ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	2	21	17
Storekeeper ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Storekeepers ... ..	2	—	—
Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
Medical Instructor ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Medical Instructor ... ..	1	—	—
Superintendent, Mental Hospital ... ..	1	—	—
Matron, Mental Hospital ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Sanitary Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—



<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Sanitary Superintendents ... ..	19	—	—
Dental Mechanic ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Surgeon ... ..	—	1	—
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons ... ..	—	3	—
Sub-Assistant Surgeons ... ..	—	51	—
Compounders ... ..	—	28	—
Dispensers ... ..	—	—	96
Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	—	—	52
Vaccinators ... ..	—	—	2
Director of Veterinary Services ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Pathologist ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Veterinary Officers ... ..	3	—	—
Veterinary Officers ... ..	10	—	—
Research Officer... ..	1	—	—
Pasture Research Officer ... ..	1	—	—
Biochemist ... ..	1	—	—
Laboratory Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	6	—
Livestock Officers ... ..	2	—	—
Stock Inspectors ... ..	17	—	—
Farm Manager ... ..	1	—	—
Mechanic ... ..	1	—	—
Quarantine Guards ... ..	—	—	250
Director of Education ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Director ... ..	1	—	—
Superintendents of Education ... ..	26	—	—
Assistant Mistresses ... ..	3	—	—
Industrial Instructors ... ..	11	—	28
Office Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Storekeeper ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	1	8	21
Indian Headmaster ... ..	—	1	—
Indian Senior Assistant Masters ... ..	—	2	—
Indian Masters ... ..	—	23	—
African Teachers ... ..	—	—	248
Drill Instructors ... ..	—	—	5
British Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers ... ..	38	—	—
African Combatant Ranks ... ..	—	—	976
Deputy Postmaster-General ... ..	1	—	—
Surveyors... ..	3	—	—
Assistant Surveyors ... ..	3	—	—
Postmasters ... ..	5	—	—
Senior Telegraph Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Telegraph Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
Electrical Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Telephone Engineer... ..	1	—	—
Telegraph Inspectors ... ..	19	1	—
Chief Electrical Mechanician ... ..	1	—	—
Electrical Mechanician ... ..	1	—	—
Supervisor of Telephones ... ..	1	—	—
Wireless Officers ... ..	4	—	—
Draughtsman ... ..	—	1	—
Telegraph Artisans ... ..	—	2	14
Postal Clerks, Telegraphists and Learners ... ..	—	47	193
Linemen ... ..	—	—	214
Packers and Overseers ... ..	—	—	8
Director of Agriculture ... ..	1	—	—
Entomologist ... ..	1	—	—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Assistant Entomologist ... ..	1	—	—
Mycologist ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Agricultural Officers ... ..	3	—	—
District Agricultural Officers ... ..	26	—	—
Agricultural Lecturer ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Agricultural Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
Agricultural Assistants ... ..	16	—	—
Chief Clerk ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	2	6	10
African Agricultural Instructors	—	—	170
Overseers, Agricultural Stations	—	3	—
Station Foremen... ..	—	—	6
Conservator of Forests ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Conservators ... ..	7	—	—
Foresters ... ..	8	—	—
Forest Guards ... ..	—	—	149
Clerks ... ..	—	3	5
Game Warden .. ..	1	—	—
Game Rangers ... ..	5	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	1	1
Game Scouts ... ..	—	—	75
Director (Tsetse Research) ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Director ... ..	1	—	—
Entomologists ... ..	4	—	—
Botanist ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Field Experiment Officer	1	—	—
Field Experiment Officers ... ..	3	—	—
Reclamation Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	2	2
Land Officer ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Land Officer ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Land Officers	5	—	—
Clerks ... ..	4	4	—
Commissioner of Mines ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Inspector and Inspectors of Mines	4	—	—
Clerks ... ..	3	4	—
Director of Surveys ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Director... ..	1	—	—
District Surveyors ... ..	3	—	—
Staff Surveyors ... ..	6	—	—
Office Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Chief Draughtsman ... ..	1	—	—
Draughtsmen ... ..	4	4	—
Computers ... ..	3	—	—
Aero Mechanic ... ..	1	—	—
Ground Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
Photographer ... ..	1	—	—
Air Survey Draughtsman ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	1	3	1
African Printers ... ..	—	—	2
Director of Geological Survey ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Geologist ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Geologists ... ..	2	—	—
Chemist and Petrologist ... ..	1	—	—
Topographer ... ..	1	—	—
Drill Foremen ... ..	4	—	—
Clerks ... ..	1	1	—
Laboratory Assistants (Geological Survey) ... ..	—	—	2
Field Assistants ... ..	—	—	3

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Headmen ... ..	—	—	3
Municipal Secretary, Dar es Salaam ...	1	—	—
Building Inspectors ... ..	1	—	2
Clerks ... ..	1	—	4
Deputy Director of Public Works ...	1	—	—
Water Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Executive Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Road Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Assistant Engineers ... ..	4	—	—
Assistant Engineers ... ..	7	—	—
Assistant Road Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
Deputy Chief Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
Accountants ... ..	2	—	—
Chief Clerk ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	1	37	13
Storekeepers ... ..	2	—	—
Architect ... ..	1	—	—
Draughtsman ... ..	1	—	—
Transport Officer ... ..	1	—	—
Workshop Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Water-supply Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Water-supply Superintendent ...	1	—	—
Mechanics ... ..	3	4	—
Inspectors of Works ... ..	21	—	—
Road Foremen ... ..	18	—	—
Tracer ... ..	—	1	—
Workshop Overseer ... ..	—	1	—
Motor Mechanics ... ..	3	—	—
Native Drivers, Cleaners and Checkers ...	—	—	44

**Railways (exclusive of Artisans, African Locomotive Staff, Boat Crews, etc.) :—**

Chief Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Office Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
District Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
Assistant Engineers ... ..	4	—	—
Office Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	2	18	16
Draughtsmen ... ..	2	1	6
Permanent Way Inspectors ... ..	15	2	—
Chief Inspector of Works ... ..	1	—	—
Works Inspectors ... ..	2	—	—
Junior Works Inspector ... ..	1	—	—
Bridge Inspector... ..	1	—	—
Sanitary Inspector ... ..	1	—	—
Water Works Foreman ... ..	1	—	—
Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors ... ..	—	16	47
Sub-Works Inspectors ... ..	—	1	2
Sub-Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	—	—	5
Chief Mechanical Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Locomotive Running Superintendent ...	1	—	—
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents ...	2	—	—
Assistant Electrical Engineer ... ..	1	—	—
Office Assistant... ..	1	—	—
Office Assistant... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	3	30	24
Draughtsmen ... ..	—	1	1



<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>African.</i>
Locomotive Foremen ... ..	13	—	—
Boiler Inspector ... ..	1	—	—
Locomotive Inspector ... ..	1	—	—
Engine Drivers ... ..	9	12	13
European Locomotive Artisans ... ..	7	—	—
Junior Locomotive Artisans ... ..	2	—	—
Traffic Manager ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Traffic Manager ... ..	1	—	—
Traffic Superintendents ... ..	2	—	—
Assistant Traffic Superintendents ... ..	3	—	—
Traffic Inspectors ... ..	3	—	—
Clerks ... ..	3	15	10
Station Masters, 1st Grade ... ..	4	—	—
Station Masters, 2nd Grade ... ..	6	—	—
Station Masters and Assistants ... ..	—	71	—
Assistant Goods Agent ... ..	—	1	—
Asiatic Station, Booking, and Goods Clerks ... ..	—	26	—
Assistant Yard Foremen ... ..	—	3	—
Guards ... ..	2	27	—
General Manager ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy General Manager ... ..	1	—	—
Chief Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Accountant ... ..	1	—	—
Assistant Accountants ... ..	3	—	—
Office Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Office Assistant ... ..	1	—	—
Senior Clerks ... ..	2	—	—
Clerks ... ..	5	50	11
Travelling Inspectors of Accounts ... ..	3	—	—
Stock Verifiers ... ..	1	1	—
Cashier ... ..	1	—	—
Deputy Chief Storekeeper ... ..	1	—	—
Storekeepers ... ..	2	—	—
Sub-Storekeepers and Store Warders ... ..	4	12	4
Clerks ... ..	—	14	3
Master, T.R.S. <i>Mwanza</i> ... ..	—	1	—
Engineer do. ... ..	1	—	—
Master, T.R.S. <i>Liemba</i> ... ..	1	—	—
Chief Engineer do. ... ..	1	—	—
Clerks ... ..	—	1	1
Marine Superintendent ... ..	1	—	—
Marine Officers ... ..	7	—	—
Engineers ... ..	2	—	—
Clerks ... ..	1	5	5
Signal Station Staff ... ..	—	—	7
Artisans ... ..	2	—	—
Mechanic ... ..	1	—	—
Wharf Master ... ..	1	—	—
Clerk ... ..	—	1	—
<i>Total</i> ... ..	1,000	981	5,754

Table showing the Foreign Markets for the Chief Products of the Territory during 1933.

Articles.	Total Exports.	United Kingdom.	Zanzibar.	Kenya and Uganda.	British India.	Union of South Africa.	Other British Possessions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Japan.	Other foreign countries.
		£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sisal ..	881,772	23.5	—	0.9	—	0.5	2.4	4.1	2.0	23.0	32.0	6.6	1.2	—	3.8
Cotton ..	276,864	31.3	—	14.9	51.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9
Groundnuts ..	166,223	36.4	—	5.3	—	10.0	—	—	10.9	17.2	—	7.1	9.0	—	3.1
Coffee ..	429,523	16.5	—	80.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	3.4	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins ..	165,382	11.5	—	23.9	0.3	—	—	—	17.1	4.5	30.0	0.4	10.2	—	2.1
Copra ..	62,160	1.1	—	22.8	—	0.1	—	—	6.5	0.7	0.3	1.1	13.2	—	—
Sesame ..	41,845	—	—	5.9	—	0.4	—	—	9.4	—	—	5.9	2.0	—	61.1
Beeswax ..	52,751	41.9	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	13.2	2.3	29.0	6.2	4.8	—	—	1.4
Barks for tanning ..	8,615	5.1	—	—	—	57.4	—	—	1.7	29.5	—	0.6	3.5	—	2.2

*Note.*—These figures do not in all cases show the ultimate destination of the product. Most of the sisal is shipped on option for two or three ports and it has been necessary to take the first port quoted. In the cases of coffee and hides and skins, the ultimate destination of the exports to Kenya and Uganda cannot be given.

## APPENDIX III.

**Chief Secretary's Speech when introducing the Budget at the October Meeting of Legislative Council, 1933.**

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY: I beg to move, Sir, that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Tanganyika Territory for the year ending on the Thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four," be read a second time.

This is the Supply Bill for the twelve months 1st January to 31st December, 1934. Interest is centred in the schedule and the draft Territorial Estimates and the draft Railway Estimates which have already been fully considered by the Council's Standing Committee on Finance. The most satisfactory feature of the 1934 Budget is that the Territorial Budget has been favourably balanced—albeit by a very slender margin; and its most unsatisfactory feature, whether we consider 1934 or the following years, is that the Railway Budget shows an estimated deficit of £179,833 which in the absence of increased revenue cannot be substantially decreased.

It will be convenient, I think, if as a prelude to the study of the budget for 1934 I trace very briefly the history of our public finances since we debated the 1933 budget a year ago. Except when otherwise stated I shall be confining myself to the General Account.

It will be recalled that a year ago, the Government basing itself on reports from Departments, Provinces, and Districts, was compelled to estimate that a deficit of some £75,000 was likely to accrue on the 1932 budget instead of a credit balance of rather less than £4,000 as originally budgeted for. In other words, we had to anticipate that a budget balanced somewhat precariously on paper would prove to have been unbalanced in the event. At the same time, I expressed the hope, amounting to a confident expectation, that by the persistent practice of rigid economy in every sphere this budget would prove nevertheless to be balanced in the outcome and that the then existing surplus balance of some £679,000 would not be further depleted by the 31st December. My hopes and expectations were amply realised and we ended the year 1932 with a credit balance of £35,727, while the surplus balance at the 31st December, 1932, was no less than £715,000.

Now, to my mind, that was a very gratifying achievement, I mean, to end up with a credit balance of £35,000 instead of a credit balance of £4,000 only as originally budgeted for or a debit balance of £75,000 as subsequently feared. It is always gratifying to end up a year better off than one anticipated; but it is equally gratifying, as I see it, to find that our estimates were truly drawn on cautious lines and that the presentation of a balanced budget in February, 1932, was not inspired by undue optimism, as was suggested at the time.

If I may be permitted to say so, there seems to me to be a world-wide tendency at the present time to regard the presentation of a balanced budget as all-important—it has become almost a fetish—while what seems to me to be infinitely more important, namely, the closing of the financial transactions of a year with a credit balance is put, comparatively speaking, in the shade. All over the world during the last two or three years budgets balanced on paper have been presented to Legislative Assemblies and have been received with acclamation as fortifying the credit of the country concerned, but often in the outcome they have proved to be balanced on paper only and unbalanced in grim reality. As private individuals, we would think little of our financial acumen if we balanced our domestic budgets in our account books and ended the year with heavy deficits.

To pass on to the current year, I may say at once that the first six months proved distinctly disappointing from a revenue standpoint, more particularly as regards customs duties. Nevertheless, speaking in this Council on the 20th June, when making one of the pronouncements which Government has periodically given the public since the financial depression



egan, I was able to record certain very satisfactory features in the economic situation which I felt certain were bound to be reflected at an early date in our public finances. This prediction proved to be justified; and our customs returns for July, August, September, and October, have averaged about £40,000 a month—a figure that is double that of some recent months and had not been reached since October, 1931, two years ago. At the same time, the hut and poll tax has been coming in very satisfactorily; and nearly everywhere I find that district officers are confident that last year's yield will be equalled or surpassed this year. Our original estimate of revenue from all sources for 1933 was £1,567,921; and our revised estimate is practically the same figure. In other words, we find no reason to vary now the revenue estimate made twelve months ago.

Turning to the expenditure estimates for the current year we estimated for an expenditure of £1,710,066 and thanks to savings and economies already ear-marked, we have been able to revise the estimate at £1,680,360, or a reduction of £29,706. This means that we anticipate that a deficit originally estimated at £142,145 is now expected to be in the region of £113,000 only. As I have often observed in this Council the process of economising is a continuous one; and there are savings that cannot be foreseen when the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for a year are framed. It would be quite wrong to conjecture what those economies and savings will amount to or where they will be created, as they almost certainly will, and still more imprudent to presuppose that they will not be required to counterbalance some unexpected shortfall in revenue or else to meet some unavoidable emergency expenditure which is both unforeseen and unforeseeable. But, imprudent as such conjectures and suppositions would be, we are justified, judging by past experience, in cherishing the hope that the deficit for 1933 now estimated at £112,565 will be still further reduced by the 31st December.

Turning to our estimates for 1934, it will be seen that we estimate that we will begin the year with a balance of just under £600,000 or £470,000 after deducting the 1933 railway deficit; and that we have equated revenue and expenditure at £1,672,000.

With the Council's permission I will first deal with the revenue estimates. As Honourable Members are aware, we are assembled here to vote supply and are therefore primarily concerned with the expenditure side of the estimates; but it is natural and right that the Council should first satisfy itself that the revenue estimates are reasonable, that is to say, that there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be sufficient money accruing to the public fisc during the year to meet the expenditure which they are asked to vote.

Now the two main sources of revenue in Tanganyika are customs import duties and hut and poll tax. Taking the former item first, we estimate for a collection of £445,000. This is always a most difficult item to estimate for; and when endeavouring to do so I am always reminded of the maxim that of all forms of human error prophecy is the most gratuitous. Unfortunately, however, the degree of prophecy entailed in making revenue estimates for the future is not gratuitous for a Government but obligatory and cannot be avoided. What are the known factors in this particular case? We know that the highest yield from this source was £733,000 in 1929. We know that the lowest in recent years was £377,000 in 1932. We know that there are certain economic factors, such as increasing local East African production, which will militate against collections over £700,000 in the future. We also know that the revenue from this source is benefiting from the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties on certain low-priced goods. We also know that during July, August, September and October we have been collecting at the rate of £40,000 a month or £480,000 a year. With this knowledge, but with many uncertain factors in which I must decline to be prophetic, I submit that the estimate of

£445,000 agreed to by my Honourable Friends the Acting Treasurer and the Comptroller of Customs may be accepted by this Council as a reasonable estimate.

The estimate for hut and poll tax for 1934 is £630,000 or £30,000 more than the estimate for the current year but £100,000 less than our highest collection in the past. As stated by my Honourable Friend the Secretary for Native Affairs, when explaining the position last year, this is an estimate for a decrease in default rather than for an increase of tax. After making ample allowance for special difficulties such as are created in the Western Province by sleeping sickness and in the Handeni District by famine, and after taking into account reductions in tax rates, already effected or likely to be effected, a sum of £680,000 is actually due to the Government in 1934. We are therefore anticipating a shortfall of £50,000 representing, say, 100,000 defaulters at the rate of ten shillings. Actually, the margin is far greater, as it is in the more remote districts where the rate is six, five and even four shillings, that default is most rife. Such a rate of default is much too high and every effort must be made, and is being successfully made, to reduce default. In the meantime, I submit to the Council that the estimate may be regarded as a cautious one and one that is likely to be realized.

Turning to the heads of expenditure, Honourable Members will notice that no less than twenty-nine heads show a decrease and that the gross decrease in expenditure totals £70,600. Seven heads, on the other hand, show an increase, namely, Charges on Account of the Public Debt, an unavoidable liability; Colonial Development Fund with a compensatory increase in revenue; the Game Department, an increase which is more than covered by increased revenue; the Judicial Department to provide for two additional judges who are considered essential if the administration of justice is to be expedited; Lands Department in which there is a petty increase of £14,000 due to increments and leave movements; Native Administrations in which the increase is the corollary of the increased estimate of revenue under hut and poll tax; and lastly the Township Authority, Dar-es-Salaam, due to transfers from other departmental heads.

Two years ago, I was able to record that the total gross economies effected on the Territorial account alone since retrenchment began amounted to £530,000; last year they had risen to £770,000; and to-day they have reached the neighbourhood of £840,000. As time goes on, it naturally becomes increasingly difficult to find new spheres for economy without either imperilling revenue collections or retarding development by depriving the community of an essential service. And I confess that this addition of £70,000 to the gross economies effected is a good deal more than I had thought possible some months ago.

It was suggested last year that, although no doubt we had gone very far down the road of retrenchment, we had not gone far enough. And it was suggested that we should endeavour to get back to the financial standards of 1925. Were it practicable, this proposition would have much to commend it. For in 1925-26 the ordinary recurrent expenditure was £1,226,393; and with our present estimate of revenue for 1934 of £1,637,111 (excluding the Colonial Development Fund), reduction to the 1925-26 noteh of expenditure would mean that some £410,000 would be available either to fortify the surplus balances or to cover the railway deficit or to expend on much needed Public Works Extraordinary, as might be thought most prudent by Honourable Members. I have therefore made a most careful study of the 1925-26 estimates to see to what extent it might be possible to revert to the standards of those days. I know that it is a common delusion that the very substantial increase in expenditure that occurred between 1925 and the depression period was due to lavish expenditure on social services.



But when you come to compare the 1934 budget which I now present with the actual expenditure for 1925-26 you find that this is very far from being the case. Of a gross increase of £516,000 odd the social service departments, medical and educational, account for £110,000 only; and we have to look elsewhere for the remaining £406,000. Well, £61,000 of that can be accounted for by an unavoidable increase of this amount in our pensions bill, leaving £345,000 still unaccounted for; and that is all accounted for by increases of expenditure in our debt charges incurred on development works, on our Mines and Geological Survey Department, on aviation both local and by way of subsidy to Imperial Airways, on extended posts and telegraphs, on agriculture, on the maintenance of a greatly extended road system, and so on. In other words, on services without which any further development of the country would be practically hopeless. Again, when we compare the actual railway expenditure for 1925-26 with the 1934 railway budget, we find an increase in expenditure of £269,000 but this is more than accounted for by the debt charges which are £294,000 higher than in 1925, which incidentally means that we are running a system with 412 miles of additional track more cheaply to-day than we ran the original system eight years ago. But my point is that the great increase of expenditure which has occurred since 1925 is more than accounted for by developmental expenditure on the railway account and very largely accounted for by developmental expenditure and debt charges on the general account and not by lavish expenditure on social services or on too luxurious establishments.

It is this very fact which has made retrenchment so difficult and a reversion to 1925 standards as impossible as it would be undesirable. We cannot repudiate our debt charges and it is of vital importance to the country that we should maintain the transportation, agricultural, mines, and other development services that we built up during the years of prosperity. The plain truth is that the world depression hit this country just at the time when it should have begun to reap the fruits of the wise capital developmental expenditure incurred during the fat years.

I have already referred, in passing, to the railway budget. The very fact I mentioned, namely, that we are now running 1,481 miles of track at a lower cost annually than we ran 1,069 miles of track in 1925 is striking evidence of the rigid economy and far-reaching retrenchment carried out by my Honourable and Gallant Friend the General Manager to whom I can safely leave the defence of the railway budget.

I am afraid I have wearied the Council with a mass of somewhat indigestible figures. It remains for me to remind the Council that the large measure of retrenchment reflected in this and previous budgets has been achieved by great sacrifices on the part of the public services. Hundreds have lost their employment and those who remain have been called upon—and rightly so—to make sacrifice after sacrifice, salary levies, the loss or reduction of allowances and privileges and so on. Last year I testified to my sincere admiration of the fortitude and fine public spirit in which these sacrifices had been made. With the passage of another twelve months, entailing even further sacrifices, my admiration of that spirit is even greater and it is only equalled by my admiration of the courage and grit with which the whole community, agricultural, commercial and industrial, are “carrying on” in times so adverse that they have no parallel in living memory.

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## APPENDIX IV.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 8 OF 1933.

**Statement showing the action taken with regard to the recommendations made in the Report of the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith.\***

*(Note.—This statement should be read in conjunction with the Report. The chapters and headings are the same as those in the Report, and each is followed by the number of the relevant paragraph in the Report. The Heads in the Estimates referred to are those for 1934.)*

## CHAPTER I.—THE ECONOMIC POSITION.

3. (ii) *Marketing of Native Produce.*

The questions of marketing and grading native produce had been engaging the attention of the Provincial Administration and the Department of Agriculture for some time before the Reporter arrived in Tanganyika; and ever since they have been among the major questions requiring continuous attention from Government. In present conditions Government is aiming at the collection of produce at a considerable number of trading settlements, at which sales must take place, so situated as to be within reach of the producing peasantry and in other respects suitable as collecting and forwarding centres. Marketing organisations, however, require constant supervision and assistance in the early stages, and staff and funds are at present limited; but in so far as these limitations permit, everything possible has been, and will be, done to enable the peasantry, whether by groups or otherwise, to dispose of their crops to the best advantage. Progress has been made in this respect by means of the amending legislation to which the Report refers and it has been successfully used for the improvement of marketing arrangements as outlined above. As an example, an extensive system of markets for groundnuts was organized in the Mwanza area of the Lake Province to the advantage of the peasantry and of all genuine buyers.

Grading is a difficult and technical subject. Some products do not readily lend themselves to it; with others it is impossible. Steps are being taken to substitute a small number of good strains for the nondescript assortment of rice now being grown; and every effort is being made to extend the practice of shade drying of hides. Instruction and assistance are given in the preparation and marketing of such articles as fire-cured tobacco and ghee; and, in general, every effort is being made not only to increase the quantity but also to improve the quality of native produce. In this connection, it is pertinent to remark that there is no incentive so potent as discrimination in price in favour of the product of good quality, and that the education of small buyers in regard to grading is almost as important as that of the producers. Petty traders, however, sometimes ignore ultimate gains and, because it is less troublesome, choose to buy and market a single medium or low quality in preference to two or three grades.

Much could undoubtedly be achieved by the development of co-operative societies; but, until it is possible to provide the necessary funds for the training of an officer as Registrar, a serious advance in this direction cannot be expected. In the meantime, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, to which the late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith refers, is progressing satisfactorily in its restricted sphere, and is successfully marketing not only coffee, but other agricultural products. Nyakato School in the Bukoba District has been placed under the Department of Agriculture as an instruction centre for coffee-growers. At a later stage a valuable co-operative organization should be developed in this area, and at the present time the control of grades at the port is giving excellent results.

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\* Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to Tanganyika. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office (Cmd. 4182).

#### 4. *Pastoral Resources.*

The late Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith makes the following remarks in his Report:—

“The problem of finding a market for preserved meat on which Tanganyika products can be placed at a competitive price is still far from solution.

“If and when this problem can be successfully attacked it will be possible to consider the propriety of a tax upon cattle, which would combine the advantages of reducing mere numbers irrespective of quality, increasing revenue, and introducing a discrimination between the poorer and richer native taxpayers.”

Government is not opposed to a stock tax in principle, or to a graduation of hut and poll tax which takes wealth in livestock into account, but considers that the question is best approached purely as a financial and revenue measure, and that other issues, such as over-stocking, should be treated separately, for their intrusion into questions of revenue is undesirable for many reasons. Questions of the taxation that can be imposed must be examined from a financial standpoint. Until, however, a suitable market for the surplus cattle can be found, a stock tax will not be feasible. The problem of disposing of “scrub” cattle is not peculiar to Tanganyika, but is acute in other parts of Africa.

It now seems unlikely that an external market of any moment will be found for Tanganyika cattle, and the Territory must, therefore, continue to depend on its restricted, but gradually expanding, local market and on such minor external markets as may be found in Uganda, Zanzibar, and, to a limited extent, the Belgian Congo. On the other hand, the possibilities of the internal market are great, if the obstacle of poverty can only be overcome. Given the economic capacity to buy meat, the native will do so, and cattle owners will sell. Like so many other aspects of the economic situation in countries like Tanganyika, the question of cattle is dependent upon the consumptive capacity of the peasantry; and progress depends on the development of peasant production and the consequent broadening of the general cash-earning capacity.

### CHAPTER II.—REVENUE.

#### 3. (i) *Customs Import Duties.*

The question of the Customs Agreement between this Territory and Kenya and Uganda has received the most careful consideration of this Government, which has decided that its abrogation would not be in the interests of any of the contracting parties. While the aggregate benefits to Tanganyika of the existing Agreement are certainly important, they are difficult to represent in a statistical form since trading and commercial operations in these limitrophe countries are closely interlocked, and there are considerable fluctuations annually in inter-State trade in relation to local agricultural and market conditions. On the other hand, the direct revenue profit or loss from Customs duties on particular commodities can be assessed with more certainty; and, in instances in which serious inequality of incidence is revealed, remedial measures are applied, as in the case of the loss from sugar imports, *vide* Ordinance No. 1 of 1933. Subject to adjustments being made from time to time to meet changing circumstances there is little doubt that the present Customs Agreement is beneficial; and that any amendment which would lead to the re-establishment of inter-state Customs barriers must result in serious disturbance of trade and loss to producers, traders, and consumers in the Territory. This intricate question is dealt with more fully in Appendix VII to the Annual Report for the Territory for 1932.



(ii) *Native Hut and Poll Tax.*

A full investigation of the incidence of the hut and poll tax has been undertaken by Government. The enquiry has been carried out by Mr. A. E. Kitching, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, with the following terms of reference:—

(i) Bearing in mind the total of the Central Government recurrent expenditure, which is at present in the region of £1,700,000 per annum and assuming that the direct native tax must yield at least £700,000 including the share of the Native Authorities, at what rate should the basic hut and poll tax be imposed so as to produce a 100 per cent. collection as near as possible?

(ii) In what areas do you consider that a higher tax than the basic tax is justified?

(iii) To what extent, and in what areas, would it be feasible and equitable to levy a super-tax on wealthy individual natives?

(iv) Bearing in mind the desirability of such super-tax being closely related to the existing graduated non-native poll tax or to any non-native income tax which may be introduced later, on what basis do you recommend that such super-tax should be imposed?

(v) What revenue do you estimate would accrue from such super-tax?

(vi) (a) Do you consider that any special machinery for the collection of such super-tax would be necessary?

(b) If so, what would it cost?

It is expected that Mr. Kitching's report will be completed at an early date.

(iii) *Non-Native Poll Tax.*

2. The Reporter states that there seems to be no obvious reason why female non-natives should not be taxed on assessable income. Government has recently given careful consideration to this question; but, as the number of females involved would be small and the additional revenue consequently negligible, it has been decided that the introduction of this new principle into Tanganyika is not expedient.

3. It is proposed to introduce a bill at the next meeting of the Legislative Council to amend the schedule of rates of non-native poll tax. The new bill will provide a small additional revenue. By effecting a steeper graduation upwards of taxation on annual incomes in excess of £500 a year it provides a scale of assessment which will remove certain anomalies arising out of the present schedule that conflict with the accepted principle that taxation should conform as closely as possible to capacity to pay.

4. The question of whether companies contribute their full share to the revenue in so far as shareholders outside the Territory are concerned is at present under consideration.

This Government agrees with the recommendation that, when budgetary equilibrium has been re-established, indirect taxation, notably the heavier import duties, should be decreased in such a manner as to lower retail prices of imported goods, in order to increase the effective native demand for commodities and consequently to stimulate production. When the newly-appointed Treasurer has arrived and has familiarized himself with conditions in the Territory he will be asked to consider and report on this subject.

(iv) *Tax on Official Salaries.*

Government is in agreement with the view that the Tax on Official Salaries Ordinance should be allowed to lapse as soon as the exigencies of the budgetary position permit.



## CHAPTER III.—EXPENDITURE.

4. *General observations.*

In this chapter the Reporter criticises the Administration of the Territory for the period 1925 to 1931 as exhibiting a simultaneous attempt at direct and indirect rule. It will be observed from page 39 of the Report that the departments whose expenditure and establishments expanded most during these years, namely, Education, Agriculture, Lands, Surveys, Mines, Medical and Sanitation, and Public Works, are those connected with public services requiring expert advice and supervision of the kind that the Native Administrations cannot hope to provide at present. While it is true that present financial circumstances have imposed the need for a more modest expenditure of public funds than was anticipated, this Government strongly disassociates itself from the suggestion that an attempt was made during the years in question "to superimpose upon the system of native administration a hierarchy at headquarters designed on an expensive, one might almost say, pretentious scale." The obligations imposed upon the Government of Tanganyika require the provision of social and other services: and it would seem clear that the absence of adequate provision for these services at a rate commensurate with the expansion of revenue during the years 1925-26 to 1930-31, would have given rise to criticism to which Government would have been unable to reply.

## CHAPTER V.—THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

1. *Budgetary Position.*

The estimated surplus balance of the Territory at the 31st of December, 1932, was £604,921 but the actual figure proved to be £715,643, and instead of an estimated excess of liabilities over assets of £6,136 in the Railways account there was a surplus of £36,764. It is estimated that the surplus balance at the 31st of December, 1933, will be £470,443 (General account £599,679 less Railway account £129,236) and that at the 31st of December, 1934, it will have fallen to £290,855 (General account £599,926 less Railway account £309,071). It may be noted that the general draft estimates for the Territory for 1934 show a surplus of £247.

2. *Cash Position.*

The Reporter expressed the view that the establishment of a substantial Reserve Fund should be the first consideration if and when prosperity returns, and that in the meantime the cash balance of the Territory must be maintained at a substantial figure. This view is accepted by Government and must be the guiding factor in the Territory's financial policy for the next few years.

## CHAPTER VI.—FURTHER RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

## (1) DEPARTMENTAL.

*Vote II.—Pensions and Gratuities.*

(i) Following the general practice in Colonial Dependencies no special fund was created in connection with the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme. A note of the commitments of Government in respect of the Scheme will, however, be included in future in the Estimates in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

(ii) Contributions to Provident Funds (other than Railways) will be provided for under this head in future Estimates.

*Vote V.—Legislative Council.*

No provision is now made for a separate Stenographer for the Legislative Council, but these duties will be undertaken by the new Superintendent, Correspondence Branch, Secretariat, who has the qualifications necessary for carrying out these duties.

*Vote VII.—Provincial Administration.*

(i) The net decrease under this Head in the current year, compared with the Estimates for 1932-33, when account is taken of items transferred to other heads, is £12,595, and a further small decrease is shown in the draft Estimates for 1934.

(ii) With regard to the initial salary of Cadets, the Secretary of State has decided that the new salary scale for Administrative Officers shall be £350 per annum for two years, then, subject to confirmation, £400-50-500-25-600; then £660-30-840-40-1,000. There will be a new pension constant of  $\frac{1}{8}$  instead of  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The new scale cannot be applied to Cadets selected in 1933, but they will be offered the option of coming under it.

(iii) The salary of £1,200 or £1,350 is admittedly incommensurate with the heavy responsibilities which a Provincial Commissioner, particularly in the enlarged Provinces, is called upon to assume; but the financial position of the Territory precludes any increase in their emoluments at this juncture.

(iv) Government is opposed to reverting to the system in force prior to the introduction of the long grade for Administrative Officers, under which a competent Assistant District Officer might have to wait some years before a vacancy occurred in the cadre of District Officers, which would allow of his promotion. The passing of efficiency bars has now been generally tightened up; and no officer is allowed to proceed to a higher grade until he has qualified in linguistic and other tests, and is reported as being in all other respects worthy of advancement.

(v) Consideration has been given to the suggestion in the Report for centralizing the technical offices in the vicinity of District Headquarters, and a beginning has been made at Bukoba and Maswa by pooling the clerical staff of as many departments as possible. Further steps must await the result of this experiment. Every effort has also been made to reduce the amount of correspondence in order that Administrative Officers may be enabled to maintain close and constant contact with the people of their areas.

*Vote X.—Customs.*

The expenditure under this head for the current year is £3,193 less than that estimated for 1932-33, and that provided in the draft Estimates for 1934 shows a further reduction of £589. As stated above, Government does not share the Reporter's view that the abrogation of the Customs Agreement with Kenya and Uganda would be in the best interests of the Territory.

*Vote XI.—Audit.*

A separate Sessional Paper is being published regarding the Audit Department.

*Votes XII and XIII.—Judicial and Legal.*

Action on the Reporter's criticism that the present judicial system is cumbrous and expensive is being deferred pending consideration of the Report of the Judicial Commission Inquiry.

*Vote XIV.—Administrator General.*

The Reporter suggests that Government should consider the propriety of increasing certain of the fees taken in the department, i.e. (a) the fee for the registration of a company incorporated in the Territory to be raised from £1 to £5, (b) Official Receiver's collection and distribution fees to be raised from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. to 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. With regard to (a) it would appear that he was under a misapprehension, as the minimum fee for the registration of a company incorporated within the Territory is £2, see Ordinance No. 46 of 1931, and that



he had in mind the fee payable for the registration of documents by companies incorporated *outside* the Territory. This fee has been raised from £1 to £5 by the enactment of the Companies (Registration Fees) Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. With regard to (b) rules for raising the Official Receiver's collection and distribution fees were approved by the Governor-in-Council on the 17th of August.

*Vote XVII.—Medical and Sanitation.*

(1) The estimated expenditure of this department for the current year is £210,659 as compared with £229,014 for 1932-33, a reduction of £18,355. A further reduction of £12,655 has been made in the draft Estimates for 1934.

One of the three posts of Deputy Director has already been abolished, and it is not proposed to fill the post of Deputy Director of Medical Service which became vacant on the death of Dr. R. Bury, M.B.E. The post of Deputy Director of Sanitary Service has been filled by the promotion of Dr. R. R. Scott, but the resultant vacancy of Senior Health Officer will be left unfilled.

(2) It is proposed to retain three posts of Senior Health Officer for Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Mwanza. The question of further reducing the Sanitation staff is fully dealt with in Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1933.

(3) Special allowances to officers, both Medical and Administrative, employed in sleeping sickness areas were abolished on the 1st of January, 1933. The fees paid to Medical Officers for post-mortem examinations and expert medical evidence were also abolished at the same time.

(4) Consideration has been given to the withdrawal of allowances in lieu of private practice but it is difficult to see how this could be done without a breach of faith, as they formed part of the emoluments offered to Health Officers appointed before a certain date as an inducement to remain on the sanitary side. The matter, however, is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

(5) The question of transferring some of the African Sanitary Inspectors to the Native Administrations is being examined in connection with more general proposals for transferring native subordinate staff to those Authorities. If the present trained staff are retained, it would not be possible to effect the wholesale reduction of wages suggested in the Report, as a subsidy of almost precisely the same amount as the present cost of these employees would have to be given to the Native Administrations taking over the *personnel*, and their technical efficiency might well suffer. The charges on account of African Sanitary staff have been reduced from £10,335 in 1931-32 to £5,368 in 1934. This material reduction has been achieved partly by the dismissal of all the Inspectors who were not fully trained and partly by a reduction in salaries.

(6) As regards the supply of vaccine lymph from Mpwapwa to adjoining territories, the Government of Uganda has already made arrangements for the supply of lymph from Kenya at a lower cost than can be arranged by this Government. Zanzibar is supplied on payment; but owing to the difficulties of transport an arrangement formerly made with the Government of Nyasaland has been cancelled. As lymph is very susceptible to heat and regular suitable transport is essential, it is not possible to supply any territory further afield.

*Vote XVIII.—Veterinary.*

The recommendation that when occasion arises the duties of the European Veterinary staff should be "graded down" so as to secure a diminution of the total charge for Personal Emoluments is being borne in mind and will be acted upon wherever possible. One post of Senior Veterinary Officer and two posts of Stock Inspector have been abolished recently.



*Vote XIX.—Education.*

(i) The gross decrease in expenditure in the current year, compared with the year 1932-33, in recurrent educational activities, is approximately £10,000, and a further reduction of £6,328 has been made in the draft Estimates for 1934. The approved expenditure on Education in 1930-31 was £127,211. This will have been reduced to under £89,000 in 1934, a reduction of over £38,000 in the period.

(ii) The question of educational policy is constantly under consideration with a view to retaining the maximum essential educational requirements of the Territory consonant with the urgent need for economy. A special Sessional Paper will be published in due course containing a comprehensive review of the aims and policy of the department, together with details of the staff required.

(iii) This Government accepts in principle the policy of separating the functions of teaching and inspecting, and this policy is now being introduced as far as circumstances permit. The European *personnel* of the department has been reduced by over 20 officers in the past two years, which renders any early achievement of a complete separation of inspectorate and teaching staff difficult to attain. There are, however, manifest difficulties in the application of the Reporter's proposal regarding emoluments, title of office, etc., to the existing staff, and the matter is further complicated by the possibility of the establishment of a Colonial Educational Service, recruited for and serving the Dependencies as a whole.

(iv) The Central Schools of Bukoba (Nyakato) and Mpwapwa have been closed, the former having been handed over to the Agricultural Department as a centre for training native coffee-growers. The Central Schools of Malangali, Mwanza and Moshi function with reduced staff and fewer educational services. The nucleus of Central School organisation is, however, being retained as far as possible at these schools until more prosperous times allow a resumption of their full functions. As from the beginning of 1934 the Native Administrations have undertaken to be responsible for the bulk of the Other Charges expenditure at these three schools, thereby associating themselves more closely with the interests of the schools while direction and control remain in the hands of the Central Government. Economies have been effected in the schools at Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam by the curtailment of industrial activities and, in some cases, by the closing down of certain sections altogether. The Industrial Schools at Bukoba, Mpwapwa and Malangali have been completely closed down, and those at Mwanza and Moshi greatly modified.

(v) Examination and equipment grants to village mission schools are at present in abeyance and are unlikely to be resuscitated under a revised code.

(vi) The sets of tools provided to apprentices on leaving school are now on a more economical scale than formerly.

*Vote XXI.—Miscellaneous Services.*

(1) Provision for expenditure in connection with the Provident Funds, excluding the Railways, will be made under Head II (Pensions and Gratuities) in future.

(2) The subsidy of £10,000 per annum payable to Imperial Airways Limited is a heavy burden on the Territory's diminished resources, but in view of the terms of the contract it is not possible to reduce it.

(3) Negotiations are at present in progress for the running and maintenance of the Wireless Stations at Dodoma and Moshi to be taken over by Imperial Airways Limited as from the 1st of January, 1934. In view of the fact that Mbeya Station is used to a considerable extent for public traffic Government has agreed to continue to be responsible for it on the understanding that, if night flying is introduced, any additional expenditure involved will be met by the Company.

*Vote XXII.—Posts and Telegraphs.*

The amalgamation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department with that of Kenya and Uganda has taken place and economies totalling some £8,000 have been effected. A further saving of £5,063 will be shown in the draft Estimates for 1934.

*Vote XXIII.—Agriculture.*

(1) A reduction of four has been made in the cadre of District Agricultural Officers. The Reporter thinks that it should prove possible to transfer to the less expensive ranks (Agricultural Assistants) some of the work now performed by Agricultural Officers, but it is not considered that this could be effected without grave detriment to the work of the department. Agricultural Assistants are unqualified and are in the same position *vis à vis* District Agricultural Officers as Foresters and Stock Inspectors are *vis à vis* Assistant Conservators of Forests and Veterinary Officers, and cannot be left to exercise responsibility without supervision. The increasing demand for District Agricultural Officers for special investigational work on sisal, coffee and other products is a further consideration.

(2) The principle of a cess on coffee exported from the Tanganyika and Northern Provinces was accepted by the planters in those areas, and the necessary legislation, the Coffee Tax Ordinance, No. 14 of 1933, was enacted in June. The proceeds of the tax will be used exclusively for the benefit of the coffee industry in such manner as the Governor may direct.

*Vote XXIV.—Forests.*

(1) In the new Forest Rules, which were brought into force in August, the old rule (12) which provided that "no royalty shall be payable by natives in respect of any forest produce taken by them for their own use only" has been omitted, and provision has been made for all persons, irrespective of race, to take wood on public lands outside forest reserves for certain specified purposes.

The question of free issues from forest reserves is fraught with difficulty, mainly owing to the terms of the preamble to the Land Ordinance and the matter is still under consideration.

(2) The statement that demands for timber could be satisfied locally if greater attention were given to seasoning is endorsed by those departments which are the principal importers of timber. This is, however, primarily a matter for the saw millers.

(3) The Forests Department was transferred in September to Morogoro where it will be in closer touch with the Central Government at Dar-es-Salaam and will be able to maintain a more effective liaison with the Agricultural Department.

(4) Government has given careful consideration to the suggestion that departmental payments to the Forests Department should be discontinued. Any reversal of the present system would not lead to any appreciable saving of clerical labour as returns of produce used would still be required for statistical and record purposes. The existing procedure, moreover, tends to promote an economic use of the Territory's timbers by Government departments. The Secretary of State has agreed to the continuation of the present practice which was adopted on the recommendation of Professor Troup.

(5) It is not the intention of Government that, where a moratorium has been granted to a timber concessionnaire or a suspension of the obligations under the contract owing to his financial position, the area should be held locked up against others willing to develop it, and this will be made clear in regard to any moratoria or extensions which it may be found expedient to grant in future.



*Vote XXV.—Game Preservation.*

(1) Government accepts the recommendation in the Report regarding the abolition of the grant of temporary visitor's licences and the reduction in the cost of a resident's full licence; it is hoped that the requisite legislation to effect these changes will be introduced at the next session of the Legislative Council.

(2) An administrative order was issued to the effect that from the 1st of January, 1933, not more than Sh. 1/- per pound should be paid for any "found" ivory or rhinoceros horn. A comprehensive revision of the Game Laws is at present under consideration, and it is hoped that the necessary amending legislation will be introduced at an early date. The opportunity will then be taken to amend regulation 49 (1) of the Game Regulations, which allows the payment of a reward up to Shs. 4/- per pound.

(3) During the current year it has been found necessary to engage four temporary Cultivation Protectors and Game Scouts, and to purchase rifles and ammunition in order to prevent the destruction of crops in the Dar-es-Salaam, Iringa, Kilwa, Rufiji and Mahenge areas. The additional expenditure involved will be more than offset by the revenue accruing from the sale of the ivory obtained.

(4) The Annual Report of the Department for 1932, which has already been published, is drawn up on less stereotyped lines than hitherto.

*Votes XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII.—Lands, Surveys and Mines.*

(1) The cost of this group of services has fallen from just over £60,000 in 1931-32 to £38,952 in the draft Estimates for 1934.

(2) During the current year an agreement has been entered into with Wilson Airways Limited. Under the agreement, which is for a period of two years from the 16th of June, 1933, the Company, in return for a subsidy of £1,850 a year, is required to maintain at least two aeroplanes in Dar-es-Salaam, capable of carrying not less than two passengers for aerial transport in the Territory, to carry Government passengers at reduced rates, to provide 300 hours free service a year on the maintenance of Government aircraft, and to establish experimental services.

(3) The Reporter recommends that the Mines Department should cease to exist as such and that the staff at present under the Commissioner should be placed under the control of a single Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines. After careful consideration, this Government would prefer a fusion of the Lands and Survey Departments on the one hand and of the Mines and Geological Surveys Departments on the other, when opportunity permits.

*Vote XXXI.—Public Works.*

The Reporter recommends a reduction of 30 per cent. of the expenditure under Personal Emoluments for which the sum of £61,933 was provided in the Estimates for 1932-33. This sum included provision for the Transport Section which is now shown under a separate Head in the Estimates. The approved estimate for the current year under Personal Emoluments, Public Works, is £47,210 as compared with £55,708 for 1932-33, a decrease of £8,498, and a further reduction of £5,803 has been made in the draft Estimates for 1934. The Personal Emoluments items of the Transport Section also show a reduction of £1,305 in the Estimates for the current year and a further reduction of £1,237 in the draft Estimates for 1934. A net reduction of 27·2 per cent., after making provision for increments, has, therefore, been effected.

(2) With regard to the question of effecting economies by letting work out on contract, it has to be noted that with the further reductions mentioned above the department has been reduced to a minimum maintenance basis, and the adoption of an extensive programme of new works will involve an



increase of staff whether they are let out to contract or not. In the case of contracts on any large scale additional staff will be required such as Draughtsmen, Quantity Surveyors, Foremen of Works, and possibly Resident Engineers.

Government is not prepared to call for tenders in respect of works which it is within the capacity of the maintenance establishment to undertake. With regard to works necessitating the employment of additional staff, tenders will be called for in order that the relative merits and costs can be considered.

(3) The Reporter recommends that Grade "B" District Roads should be handed over to the Native Administrations (the rebate of hut and poll tax being increased to an extent proportionate with the additional expense of upkeep).

In the first place it is necessary to explain that the distinction between District Roads and Village Roads does not depend upon the type of road construction or upon the amount of vehicular traffic using it. The roads of the Territory have been classified into Main and Township Roads, District Roads and Village Roads, after careful consideration by the Provincial Commissioners concerned; and the following definitions of District Roads show the main principles on which they are so classified:—

(a) District roads consist mostly of branch roads to the main roads. In addition to these, there are district roads which merely connect administrative stations and do not carry much traffic, and also those roads which serve plantations in a settled area, but are not through communications.

(b) Any road, other than a main road, for the maintenance of which the Public Works Department is responsible, which is constructed or maintained primarily for use by non-natives or in non-native interests.

(c) A road connecting a provincial headquarters or a non-native settlement area with a main road, railway, lake or other main communication.

District Roads are again subdivided into Grade A and Grade B according to their standard of construction and importance. In view of this distinction between the purposes served by Village Roads and District Roads, it is considered desirable that the financial responsibility for the upkeep of the latter should be retained by the Central Government and not handed over to the Native Administrations.

In certain districts of the Lake Province, however, it has been found convenient to hand over the maintenance of Grade B District Roads to the Native Administrations to undertake on contract. These arrangements will be extended to other districts where such a course can be conveniently adopted without loss of efficiency.

#### *Tsetse Research.*

(1) Reliance on the pressure of increasing population as a principal agency for the clearance of bush has already been imposed on the Government by financial stringency. Purely Administrative Tsetse Reclamation work has been suspended except in the Northern Province where it is financed mainly by the Native Administration with a subvention of £200 from the vote for tax rebate.

(2) The question of the part played by game as a carrier of tsetse fly and of its destruction with a view to combating the fly is highly controversial; but the Reporter's suggestions in this connection have been communicated to the Director of Tsetse Research.

(3) With regard to the provision of further funds to continue this work, the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury have approved the recommendation of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee that the subvention of £10,000 per annum from the Colonial Development Fund should be increased to £14,250 a year from the 1st of January, 1934, to the 31st of March,

1935, on the understanding that this Government provides a further £750 a year towards the annual expenses of the department, together with approximately £4,000 representing the service of that portion of the Guaranteed Loan which was devoted to Anti-Tsetse Research work.

## (2) GENERAL.

### *Length of Tour and Passages.*

(1) It has been recommended to the Secretary of State that the classes of passages to which officers are entitled should be regraded with effect from the 1st of January, 1934, on the lines now in force in Kenya.

(2) The Shipping Companies have reconsidered the question of the annual rebate allowed on the payments made to them at the full tariff rate in respect of the conveyance of Government passengers and have agreed to a new method of calculating the rebate, which will be more favourable to Government.

(3) A regulation has been issued to the effect that an officer who was a bachelor on appointment and is still on probation in his first tour of service will not be entitled during that tour, in the event of his marrying, to receive any assistance from Government funds towards the cost of his wife's travelling expenses to, from or within the Territory.

## CHAPTER VII.—RAILWAYS.

### *4. Conclusions.*

(1) Government agrees that there is little or no likelihood of any railway construction in this Territory at present, and the services of the two remaining members of the Survey staff are being dispensed with.

(2) Government also agrees with the recommendation that uneconomic competition with the Railway must be eliminated and proposes, at the next session of the Legislative Council to revoke the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, No. 34 of 1931, and to enact in its place an Ordinance on the lines of the Kenya Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, No. 46 of 1932.

(3).—(a) The Estimates of the Railway Department are now subjected to an additional examination, namely, by the Railway Advisory Council; and Government does not agree that, because it is treated as a separate entity, the administration of the Railways escapes adequate control.

(b) No advantage is seen in the abandonment of a separate Railway Budget; but the Financial Statement on page 3 of the General Estimates for the current year shows the position of the combined General and Railway Estimates.

(c) Some record of the services rendered by the Railways to Government departments must be kept, and Government does not agree to abolish inter-departmental entries. The system, moreover, has the merit of encouraging economy in the use of Government resources.

### *Retrenchment.*

(1) Government is unable to accept immediately the suggestions for the drastic reduction of the superior staff, but is bearing in mind the possibility of some reduction in the number of posts and in the salaries attached to these posts in the event of vacancies occurring.

Mr. L. M. Smart, Deputy Traffic Manager, has been transferred to the Gold Coast, and his post will be abolished.

The post of Deputy Chief Engineer, formerly held by Mr. C. C. Eccles, has been abolished.

Major H. N. Davies, O.B.E., Deputy General Manager, will retire on pension at the beginning of next year and his post will be abolished.

(2) One account only is now kept for the whole of the Railways.



The following further reductions in European *personnel* have been effected:—

Establishment 1932-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Establishment 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Decrease							37

The estimated saving on Office Establishment between the 1932-33 Estimates and those for 1934 is £13,000.

It will be noted from the draft Estimates for 1934 that a reduction of £91,000 approximately, as contrasted with the sum of £50,000 advocated in the Report, has been effected as compared with the Estimates for 1932-33.

It will also be observed from the draft Estimates for 1934 that the Railway Administration has been called upon to find an additional £42,259 for debt charges.

#### *Tanganyika Railways Provident Fund.*

Government does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by incorporating the Railway Provident Fund legislation in similar legislation applying to officers serving in other departments.

#### *Audit Services.*

The charge to the Railways for audit services has been reduced from £4,000 to £3,764 per annum.

#### *Allied Services—Wharves, etc.*

In the Report it is stated that it is essential that Government should obtain an equitable share of the total revenue earned under the lighterage agreements between the Railway Administration and the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company, a view with which Government is in complete accord. The reasonableness or otherwise of the Company's return for the services rendered depends largely on the volume of trade over a considerable period. No useful purpose will be served by holding any investigation until nearer the end of the first of the three year periods contemplated in the agreements. It is proposed that an investigation should be taken in hand on the 1st December, 1933, in the case of the Dar-es-Salaam agreement, and on the 1st of May, 1934, in the case of the Tanga agreement, in order to decide whether any grounds exist to justify giving notice of revision to the Company. These dates will give ample time for consideration of the position and, if necessary, for notice to be given to the Company in due time under the agreements.

### CHAPTER VIII.—FINANCE OF NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Government is fully alive to the imperative importance of safeguarding the financial position of the Native Administrations in every possible way, particularly in the present state of the Territory's finances when it is clear that the Central Government would not be in a position to make advances of any size to the Native Treasuries. This *desideratum* has been kept prominently in view by Provincial Commissioners and when the budgets have been under examination at headquarters, with the result at the end of 1932 the surplus balances were more than £6,000 in excess of those with which the year began. It is anticipated that at the end of 1933 in spite of the continued depression the surplus balances of the Native Administrations will be in an even stronger position than at the beginning of the year. Normal recurrent expenditure is being reduced wherever possible, but it is suggested in the Report that extraordinary expenditure should cease altogether. If tax collection is normal and the finances of a unit are strong and it is desired to undertake a public work, such as the building of a court



or council house, hospital, school, etc., which may have already been postponed on account of the depression, it would be manifestly impolitic and unnecessary to refuse permission for such a work. Any expenditure incurred is, moreover of great value in relieving distress among skilled labourers, in promoting local trade, and in maintaining confidence and contentment among the tax-paying native population. Furthermore the development of water supplies and the construction of roads and bridges may, in addition, stimulate production and facilitate the payment of tax.

The elasticity and resilience of the finances of the Native Administrations are such that in many cases their position is stronger than it was before the depression, and so strong that only a complete collapse of currency and markets could affect them seriously. In such cases a cautious programme of useful public works has much to commend it. With these exceptions extraordinary expenditure is being restricted to small sums for absolutely necessary equipment or to meet emergencies.

D. J. JARDINE,

Dar-es-Salaam, 11th October, 1933

*Chief Secretary to the Government.*

#### APPENDIX V.

##### Agreement between Tanganyika Government and Wilson Airways Limited.

AN AGREEMENT made the eighth day of August, 1933 between Samuel Burnside Boyd McElderry, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory (hereinafter referred to as the Government which expression shall include the person for the time being, holding or acting in the office of Chief Secretary) for and on behalf of the Government aforesaid of the one part and Wilson Airways Limited, a Limited Liability Company having its registered office at Nairobi in the Colony of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as the Company) of the other part—

Whereby is is agreed as follows:—

(1) *Duration of Agreement.* This agreement shall continue for two years from the fifteenth of June 1933.

(2) *Subvention.*—During the continuance of this agreement the Government shall pay the Company by monthly instalments in arrear a subvention of £1,850 per annum.

(3) *Maintenance of aircraft at Dar-es-Salaam.*—The Company shall maintain at Dar-es-Salaam at least two aeroplanes each capable of carrying not less than two passengers for aerial transport service in the Territory in addition to any aeroplanes kept for instructional or other work.

(4) *Absence from Dar-es-Salaam.*—Except in the event of circumstances outside the Company's control, the aeroplanes maintained under the provisions of clause 3 shall not be absent from Dar-es-Salaam for any period longer than three consecutive days during any part of which a flight takes place outside the Territory without the permission of the Director of Civil Aviation, provided that the Company shall be at liberty to use such aeroplanes outside the Territory without the aforesaid permission on payment to the Government of Shs. 40/- per day for every day in excess of the said period of three days during which a flight outside the Territory has been made.

(5) *Landing and hangar charges.*—One aeroplane only belonging to the Company to be specified from time to time and approved by the Director of Civil Aviation shall be permitted to land on any Government Aerodrome, except Tanga Aerodrome, free of landing fees, and

to be housed free of charge in any Government hangar provided that in the event of:—

(a) the specified aeroplane being damaged or being outside the Territory for the purposes of overhaul or repairs the Company shall be entitled to nominate another aeroplane usually operating outside the Territory to deputise for such specified aeroplane and such nominated aeroplane shall so long as the specified aeroplane remains so damaged or outside the Territory be permitted to land on any Government aerodrome free of landing fees and to be housed free of charge in any Government hangar in the same manner as the specified aeroplane.

(b) any aeroplane maintained at Dar-es-Salaam in pursuance of Clause 3 hereof for which landing and/or hangar fees have already been paid in advance (hereinafter referred to as an unspecified aeroplane) being damaged or being outside the Territory for the purposes of overhaul or repairs the Company shall be entitled to nominate another aeroplane usually operating outside the Territory to deputise for such unspecified aeroplane so long as same remains so damaged or outside the Territory and in such case the aeroplane deputising for an unspecified aeroplane shall be permitted to land on any Government aerodrome and to be housed in any Government hangar as if the fees paid in respect of such unspecified aeroplane had been paid in respect of the aeroplane so deputising.

(6) *Aeroplanes required by Government.*—The Company shall at all times provide an aeroplane for Government requirements on 24 hours' notice.

(7) *Charges on Government duty.*—During the first 450 hours of flight on Government duty the charge shall be Shs. 40/- an hour; during the next 100 hours Shs. 60/- an hour; and thereafter at Shs. 80/- an hour. There shall be no charge for detention, provided that the aeroplane returns to Dar-es-Salaam the same day or provided that an average of 250 miles per day is flown. Except when the aeroplane is being flown by a Government pilot a detention charge of Shs. 17/50 shall be payable for each day which causes the average as aforesaid to be reduced.

(8) *Rebate for Government Officials.*—On all scheduled services established by the Company, Government officials on duty shall be allowed a rebate of 20 per cent. on the current fares provided the flight commences and ends within the Territory or in Zanzibar, and 10 per cent. rebate if it commences or ends outside the Territory and Zanzibar.

(9) *Experimental service to be established.*—Within three months of the commencement of payment of the subvention the Company shall establish an experimental bi-weekly service (including the weekly service already operating) between Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, and shall maintain the same during a period of not less than three months.

(10) *Carriage of mails.*—The Company shall, at the request of the Deputy Postmaster General, carry free of charge mails not exceeding 10 lb. in weight on any projected flight provided that the carriage of such mails shall not necessitate any deviation from the intended course of such flight or interfere in any way with the purpose for which the flight is to be undertaken.

(11) *Insurance of aeroplanes.*—For flights on Government duty into countries South of the Territory and North of Juba, the cost of insurance of the machine shall be borne by the Government in respect of every such flight.

(12) *Fixing of distances.*—Where the current fares are fixed in relation to the distances flown, the schedule of distances approved by the



Director of Civil Aviation shall be accepted as correct. On distances over 200 miles 5 per cent. may be added for deviation. On distances under 200 miles 10 per cent. may be added for deviation.

(13) *Employment of ground staff.*—The ground staff employed by the Company shall include a ground engineer or ground engineers possessing A and C Licences in respect of the aircraft and engines used by the Company and by the Government Air Service, and shall be sufficient to maintain its own machines and those of the Government Air Service to the satisfaction of the Director of Civil Aviation.

(14) *Maintenance of Government aircraft.*—The Company shall provide 300 hours' free service per annum for the maintenance of Government aircraft, and service in excess of such period shall be given at a rate not exceeding Shs. 10/- per hour.

(15) *Government aircraft not to be used for private work.*—Government aeroplanes shall not be employed for the transport of private individuals without the consent of the Company.

(16) *Hire of three-passenger aeroplanes.*—In the event of the Company at any time having a three-passenger aeroplane available and the Government desiring to charter such aeroplane, the price to be paid by the Government for flights by an aeroplane of that type shall be a matter of special arrangement for each flight.

(17) *Returns to be furnished.*—The Company shall render to the Director of Civil Aviation a monthly return of flying in such form as he shall require.

In witness whereof the Acting Chief Secretary has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Company has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed both the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Samuel Burnside  
Boyd McElderry, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government in the presence of D. C. Campbell. } S. B. B. McELDERRY.

The Common Seal of the Wilson Airways Limited  
was hereunto affixed in the presence of  
FLORENCE KERR WILSON, Director.  
V. G. WHELLER, General Manager. }

## APPENDIX VI.

### Concentration in Uha.

(Report by Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, M.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Western Province.)

Though the presence of sleeping sickness in Uha was discovered early in 1931, it was impossible to organise measures to deal with it until 1932. In October of that year Dr. Calwell arrived at Kibondo, and shortly afterwards four treatment centres, staffed by native dispensers, were established. It was found that the number of cases was increasing, and that the area affected was extending, and it became obvious that it would be necessary to concentrate many of the Ha.

2. The principle of sleeping sickness concentration is that the people must be gathered into, and kept within, a demarcated area of suitable land large enough to enable them to live comfortably and to cultivate profitably but small enough to ensure that, by cultivation and their need for fuel and timber, they will themselves within a short time clear the bush within their concentration, and keep it clear, to the exclusion of the tsetse fly



The acreage allowed *per* family must vary with the fertility of the area selected, and in Uha it ranged from 5 to 10 acres. If a demarcated area is too small, it gives no protection, for the fly will cross it. It is necessary to be certain that there is room for extending the demarcated ground. If possible, every concentration must be so placed that its inhabitants can sell their produce. It is, of course, far easier to treat disease when people are concentrated.

3. The decision that they must concentrate was first announced to the chiefs and people at Kibondo in October, 1932, and propaganda commenced. During January, 1933, Dr. Maclean, the Sleeping Sickness Officer, met me in Tabora and tentative plans were made, as the result of which he commenced to survey Uha in March to find out what people needed concentration and where it would be best to put them. I joined him for this purpose from 23rd March to 11th April, during which time we toured together. From then until July all concerned were occupied with the survey of the area, propaganda amongst the chiefs and people, and other preliminary arrangements. On 13th July our plans were approved after final revision at a meeting at Kibondo which was attended by Dr. Maclean, Drs. Fairbairn and Calwell of his staff, Mr. Wakefield, the Acting Director of Agriculture, the local Administrative Officers, the Secretary for Native Affairs and myself.

4. A meeting of the newly-formed Sleeping Sickness Committee, consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Acting Director of Agriculture, was opened by the Acting Governor, Mr. Jardine, at Tabora, on 17th July. This was attended by Dr. Maclean and myself, with numerous other officers, and also by representatives of Missionary Societies. The general policy and particular plans were freely discussed, and I received instructions to start the movement of the people.

5. As a result of our investigations it was found that approximately 18,500 families, mostly living widely scattered over a vast area of bush, were in danger of sleeping sickness: an original estimate of 20,000 families was reduced by the discovery that most of the inhabitants of the Bweru and Marungu areas of Muhambwe lived in fly-free country. This number included people of six of the seven chiefs of Uha, but the bulk of them were subjects of Chiefs Kahigi, Ruhaga (a woman) and Ruhinda. It would be idle to pretend that any of them wanted to leave their homes for concentrations. I found that few, if any, believed that sleeping sickness was caused by fly: they had always lived amongst fly and the disease had only recently appeared. As our chief argument in favour of concentration was that it would stop sleeping sickness by protecting them from fly, their disbelief, which was quite sincere, made our plans seem unreasonable, and many said emphatically that they would greatly prefer to take their chance in their homes. The Ha are reputed to be wild and undisciplined people, and it was anticipated that it would be difficult to get them to move.

6. It was decided that isolated concentrations, in order to be big enough, must contain not less than 1,000 families, that no chief would be asked to move his people outside his own boundary. Though in some cases it was impossible to apply the latter ruling to sub-chiefs, it was possible to leave each of them with his own people within a defined boundary. What was to happen to the minor headmen was left to the chiefs to decide: I found, however, that as a rule efficient headmen succeeded in keeping their people together, whilst the people of others scattered.

7. Subject to the provisions of the last paragraph the selection of the actual concentrations was left largely to the natives themselves, though their choice was investigated before it was approved, and in most cases

was carefully surveyed by Dr. Maclean and his staff. Advice was never lacking, and as a result each of the concentrations is excellently sited on the existing road system.

8. It was stated on every occasion that our object was to get the natives out of the dangerous bush. No one was obliged to enter any particular concentration or any concentration at all, if he preferred to migrate to an area where he would not be in danger. In some cases, but not many, natives elected to leave their chief or sub-chief for another, and were allowed to do so.

9. The movement of the people commenced in September and continued until the beginning of November, when I decided that the few recalcitrants, numbering approximately 500 families, who had not moved, must be left till next year. As it would have taken some time to round them up, they might have arrived within their concentrations too late to cultivate, and I did not want to risk having to feed them next year. All have been warned, and understand that they must be within a concentration by next July, when they will have reaped their current harvest.

10. Of the 18,500 families mentioned in paragraph 5 approximately 12,000 have been moved out of the bush, mostly into large isolated concentrations at Kakonko, Kafura, Makeri, Heru-Ushingu, Muhanga and Kagera, and smaller concentrations at Rungwi and Buhoro. Some however elected to move into the safe and therefore un-concentrated areas of Uha—which are unfortunately already rather crowded—and in three cases, Kumsenga, Nyavuyumbu and part of Kasanda, it was necessary to provide for sections of the people by concentrating them on the edge of safe areas adjoining their homes. Thanks largely to the work of Dr. Maclean's Agricultural Surveyor, Mr. McQuarrie, assisted by Messrs. Hully and Litchfield, it was possible to arrange the concentration boundaries to include the homes of approximately 6,000 families, any of whom were undisturbed. The remaining 500 families are the recalcitrants mentioned in the last paragraph.

11. Many difficulties were experienced. The officers concerned and their native subordinates, as well as the chiefs, were constantly reminded that the unwilling natives were being moved through no fault of their own, and that patient firmness was a more desirable weapon than punishment or even the threat of it. No show of force was necessary and the small police detachments of Uha took no part in the proceedings. As a rule the administrative officers and the chiefs and sub-chiefs travelled about "pushing" the people out of their homes, which were burnt by themselves when empty, into the concentrations, where they were received by Dr. Maclean's surveyors, who had previous experience of concentrations: of these, Mr. Hully did excellent work in the first stages of the Makeri concentration.

12. Our result was obtained, however, only by the complete and whole-hearted co-operation of all concerned, including the chiefs. Every possible help was given by Dr. Maclean, whose advice, funds, transport and staff were always at my disposal. He left Uha himself in July, for work elsewhere in the Territory, and was then represented by Mr. W. F. Page, seconded to sleeping sickness duty from the Administration, who remained in Uha and took charge of the operations until November.

13. One of my chief difficulties has been the transport of enormous quantities of food from the bush into the concentrations. The average family had far more than it could possibly move unaided. Co-operative head transport was arranged and still continues, and until the rains arrived lorries were used wherever a road existed. Hundreds of tons of food have been moved, and hundreds more still wait for carriage. I believe that, if the people grew nothing this year—which will not happen—there would be no shortage.



14. I am satisfied that the 20,000 Ha families affected by our concentration operations are settling down quite happily in their new circumstances, and that all will go well with them. All have seed, good rains are falling, and cultivation is in full swing. I am especially glad that so many of these disease-ridden people have been brought within reach of the treatment centres which have been organized, and which are crowded daily.

15. I desire to record my warm appreciation of the excellent work done by the Administrative Officers mostly concerned, Messrs. Page, Armstrong, and Griffiths. Whilst Mr. Page was in general charge, the area was so large that a portion had to be left entirely to Mr. Armstrong: this officer had never seen a concentration before, but dealt most successfully and single-handed with several. Messrs. Armstrong and Griffiths, the latter a Cadet in his first tour, managed to combine almost a normal amount of general administration with the extra work caused by the concentration operations. I was able to assist them only for a few weeks during which Mr. Rooke-Johnston worked Kahama District single-handed and lent his assistant Mr. J. C. Clarke to Uha.

16. Of the Chiefs, the woman Chief, Ruhaga, of Muhambwe, did by far the best, and Kahigi, previously regarded as somewhat of a nonentity, came a good second. Each of them moved about 3,000 families, but Ruhaga had the more difficult task, and Kahigi got, because he needed it, most help from us. Outstanding amongst the Sub-Chiefs was Mdabe, of the Nyakabingo sub-area of Muhambwe.

17. I must emphasise that, even in Uha, concentration is not yet finished, for we were unable to tackle all of it. There are probably 5,000 Ha families which must be moved next year, and practically the whole of the Kigoma District is in danger. Uvinza and Ukaranga, with 3,000 families, will not, I think, be difficult, but the "southern wilderness" with 3,000 families mostly scattered over 10,000 square miles of bush, presents a big problem. Owing to the pressure of work in Uha I have been quite unable to find any time to do more than ascertain that the southern wilderness is greatly in need of concentration. So much experience has been gained, however, that next year's task will be child's play in comparison to this year's. Not only have the administrative officers gained valuable experience but thousands of natives who last year hated and feared our plans now understand that concentration is by no means as bad as it sounds.

18. The economic future of the concentrations is of great importance. Agricultural development, unaided, is only possible within a "commercial" radius from a railway, which is, for cheap produce, about 85 miles where roads are good. This limited my plans for Uha to the area from Makeri concentration southwards. To put it shortly, next year several thousand Ha should each dig about 100 lb. of groundnuts: I hope that each will then become a confirmed and economic groundnut grower, and that their surplus seed, and example, will spread far and wide amongst their brethren. I have planted tribally "multiplication" plots of groundnuts, the produce of which will be available for distribution. I have distributed rice and sesame widely, in the hope of teaching the Ha that it is possible to make money out of their cultivation.

19. The north has not been entirely neglected. In addition to the distribution of rice and sesame, a large "multiplication" plot of groundnuts has been planted, in the hope that a proposed road in the Lake Province will bring at least Kakonko concentration within a commercial radius of Lake Victoria, whilst a ton and a-half of seed has been distributed for general planting amongst those who asked for it.

20. All seed has been distributed free, and nothing has to be returned or paid for. I found that the Ha feared so much the chance of getting into trouble for seed debts that they would sooner be without it. I know them fairly well, and I am satisfied that, if it becomes evident that there



is anything good in groundnuts, the seed will be distributed amongst the rest of the people next year by the growers, without any interference.

21. A grant in aid of £400 was given to the Uha Native Treasury for agricultural development in connexion with the concentrations, of which approximately £120 is still in hand. Apart from this no extra expenditure was incurred during the concentration operations, though the normal allocations of Dr. Maclean and myself were severely strained.

## APPENDIX VII.

### Report on Labour.

At the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mr. C. W. H. Weaver, Representative of the International Labour Organisation, asked\* that further information should be supplied on labour questions in the Territory, particularly in regard to the labour department and the measures taken to deal with employers who withheld or failed to pay wages. The following notes are intended to supplement the information given in Section XII of this Report:—

For practical purposes, labour may be divided into the following three categories:

(i) *Contract labour*, that is to say, labourers engaged up-country on a contract by a regular recruiting organisation, usually for six completed periods of thirty days' work.

(ii) *Local labour*.—By this is meant labour which resides in the neighbourhood of the place of employment, either as squatters on the employer's land or on its own land in the immediate vicinity.

(iii) *Migrant labour*.—This is not a very satisfactory name for this class of labour, by which is meant labour which leaves its home district, usually a remote up-country district, and proceeds without contract or recourse to any agency to the employment areas where it seeks work on its own account.

The proportions in which these three classes of labour are found in employment vary greatly according to the locality and nature of the work, contract labour being practically unknown except in the sisal planting districts, and even there amounting at the present time to a very small percentage of the total, possibly 10 to 15 per cent. or even less. At no time did the contract labour exceed 30 per cent. of the total labour employed. Local labour, again, varies greatly according to local circumstances, but in the main employment areas seems to average between 35 and 40 per cent. of the total labour force.

2. In addition to labour working for wages, very large numbers of natives are, of course, employed in cultivation on their own account.

### AREAS AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

3. The principal areas in which labour is employed and the nature of the employment are shown in the following tables, to which figures, calculated from the Census of 1931, have been added for the number of taxpayers in the various districts, since this is a fairly reliable guide to the total potential labourers. A certain number of the taxpayers may, of course, be women owning property independently and living by themselves, but their number in the present state of development is so small that no account need be taken of them. It should be noted, however, that the figures for the coastal districts, especially Tanga, Pangani, Usambara and Dar-es-Salaam, are swollen by labourers from up-country who pay their taxes while at work.

\* Minutes of XXIII Session, page 62.

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Taxpayers</i>	
Eastern ...	Dar es Salaam ...	45,000 ...	Sisal Cotton Copra Factories Stevedoring
	Morogoro ...	39,500 ...	Sisal Cotton
	Kilosa ...	15,500 ...	Sisal Cotton Rice
Iringa ...	Iringa ...	20,000	Mixed Farming Tobacco
	Rungwe ...	29,000	Tea Coffee
	Mbeya ...	21,000 ...	Coffee Maize Mining
Lindi ...	Lindi ...	38,000	Sisal
	Mikindani ...	18,000	
Northern ...	Arusha ...	10,000	
	Moshi ...	43,500	Coffee Maize Mixed Farming Dairying
	Mbulu ...	26,500	Sisal Copra Cotton Stevedoring Sisal Cotton Factories, etc. Coffee Tea
Tanga ...	Tanga ...	39,000	
	Pangani ...	9,000	
	Handeni ...	19,500	
	Pare ...	14,000	
	Usambara ...	38,000	
Total ...		425,500	

#### SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF LABOUR.

4. In attempting to indicate the main sources of supply of labour up-country difficulties are encountered because, though it is possible to put down certain districts, such as Songea, without hesitation, there are many as to which there is much ambiguity, and others from which no more than a few hundreds may seek employment for wages. Subject to this reservation they might be tabulated in two groups as follows, the second group representing districts which are infected with sleeping sickness and from which only restricted recruiting is permitted and unrestricted movement is as far as possible prevented.

##### Group I.

<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Taxpayers</i>
Lake ...	Mwanza ...	65,000
	Kwimba ...	50,000
	Shinyanga ...	45,000
		160,000

NOTE:—The Bukoba District is omitted; it is mainly an employing district, the employers being native coffee growers who engage casual labour to pick their crop which averages between 7,000 and 8,000 tons. Its problems do not affect the general labour question in the Territory.

<i>Province.</i>			<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Taxpayers.</i>	
Central	...	...	Ddoma	...	40,500
			Mpwapwa	..	12,000
			Singida	...	40,000
			Mkalama	...	37,000
			Kondoa Irangi	...	33,500
Iringa	...	...	Njombe	...	24,500
Lindi	...	...	Newala	...	21,500
			Kilwa	...	27,000
			Masasi	...	14,500
			Tunduru	...	13,000
			Songea	...	27,500
Eastern	...	...	Mahenge	...	23,000
Total, Group I ...					474,000

*Group II.*

Western	...	...	Tabora	...	...	49,000
			Nzega	...	...	40,500
			Kahama	...	..	25,500
			Kigoma	...	...	11,500
			Ufipa	...	...	15,500
Lake	...	...	Musoma	...	...	51,500
			Maswa	...	...	59,000
			Biharamulo	...	...	27,500
			Total, Group II			...
Grand Total			...	754,000		

5. Labourers from these districts reach the employment areas in a great variety of ways, but there are a certain number of fairly definitely established main routes as follows, taking Kilosa as the distributing centre for all labour arriving along the Central Railway or from districts in the south. From Kilosa, labour for the Tanga area proceeds on foot or in lorries via Handeni to Kôrogwe or through Mwakinyumbe to Muheza. There are labour camps at Kilosa itself, and at Mziha (98 miles) and Handeni (140 miles) on the Korogwe road, and also at Korogwe:

(i) From Songea, Tunduru and Mahenge, labour travels on foot. There are two labour camps south of Kilosa, one at Chonde, 89 miles south of Kilosa, and the other at Kidodi, 64 miles south. A great part of the distance is through very slightly populated country in which food supplies are not easily obtained, but most of this labour is able to carry enough from its starting point to see it safely into the well stocked areas from Ifakara northwards, and the difficulty is not in fact so much the actual food as the means of buying it.

(ii) From Njombe and adjacent districts, labour travels either on foot or by motor lorry to Dodoma, or in some cases to Kilosa itself. From Dodoma the railway is available to Kilosa. There are labour camps at Iringa (Kalenga), and at Malolo, 80 miles north-east of Iringa on the Kilosa road.

(iii) From Mkalama, Singida and Kondoa Irangi, labour travels mainly on foot to Arusha and Moshi. Very little of it proceeds further than Moshi. Motor roads are available and, where costs permit, labour could be carried the whole distance by lorries in the dry season. There are labour camps at Engare ol Motonyi, eight miles west of Arusha, and at Usa, 13 miles east of Arusha on the main road to Moshi.



(iv) Tabora has in the past been a recruiting centre and, in addition, many thousands of natives without entering into a definite contract obtained money in Tabora by the sale of crops, etc., or in the form of advances from agents and proceeded by rail to Kilosa or, if they were going to Zanzibar, to Dar-es-Salaam. These labourers were mostly Nyamwezi and allied tribes and Fipa.

(v) From Kigoma and to some extent from Uvinza, large numbers of Ha labourers have in the past proceeded by rail to Kilosa and so to the place of employment. These are poor people and a great majority have lacked the money to make the journey unless they have been sent out by a regular recruiting agency.

NOTE:—Special restrictions on the recruitment and movement of labour from the Western Province are in force. In March recruiting was entirely prohibited, but in August this total prohibition was modified. Briefly, the policy of Government is to facilitate the recruitment under strict control of a specified quota of labourers and to place all practicable restrictions on the exodus of uncontracted and unregulated labour. The reason for these restrictions is the prevalence of sleeping sickness in an acute epidemic form over the greater part of the Western Province. The spread of this disease to the coastal areas, which might occur at any time if an infected native comes into contact with tsetse fly on or near an estate, would be a disaster for the sisal industry and for the country at large.

(vi) From Mwanza, Kwimba and Shinyanga, considerable numbers of labourers used to be despatched by recruiters to the employment areas. This traffic has now dwindled to very small proportions, but a fair number of Sukuma still make the journey at their own expense, generally speaking *en route* to Zanzibar for clove picking, to the coastal towns, or in search of the more highly paid kinds of employment.

(vii) Contract labour from Tabora and Kigoma has in the past reached the Northern Province by railway to Saranda and thence on foot to Arusha and Moshi. Contract labour from the Lake Province has in many cases travelled via Kisumu and the Kenya-Uganda Railway to Moshi and Arusha.

Tables of costs of the transport of labour by rail, steamer and road from up-country districts to the coastal employment areas are given in Appendix II, and Appendix III contains particulars of the numbers who made use of the various labour camps in 1932.

6. The comparatively recently established plantations in the Mbulu, Iringa, Tukuyu and Mbeya Districts draw their labour from tribes living more or less adjacent to them, and it cannot be said that any well defined labour routes exist or that journeys of any considerable extent are involved. It is to be noted, however, that these developments lie across or adjacent to one or other of the labour routes enumerated above, and that any considerable expansion, especially of a crop requiring large numbers of labourers, might result in a considerable diminution of the flow of labour to the coastal areas. It should also be remembered that if there is extensive mining development, as now seems very probable, considerable demands will be made on labour supplies not only for direct employment in mining but for other activities, especially agricultural, ancillary thereto.

7. A comparatively new factor in the labour question arises out of the recent gold discoveries. It is calculated that at the present time at least 2,000 natives are employed on the Lupa fields. Some of this employment is at present of a somewhat casual and unregulated kind, as is inevitable in alluvial mining by comparatively small employers, most of whom are hampered by lack of capital. Wages are at present low in comparison with wages for mine labour in other African countries, and there is little organisation, but reef discoveries indicate that organised mining of a much more regular type is to be expected, which may absorb as many as 20,000

labourers. Reef mining, however, does not nowadays involve such great demands on labour as in the past, because of the extended use of machinery of many kinds. Such mining will probably cause considerably higher wages to be paid, and will certainly result in organised compounds, rationing arrangements, medical attention, and so on, for underground mining on a large scale is impossible without these. As a general rule, agriculture is unable to compete with mining for the best class of labour, and though some tribes may prove either unsuited for work underground or unwilling to undertake it, it is almost certain that capable compound managers will make good mine labour of the Ngoni, Fipa and Nyakyusa; possibly also of the Kinga. All these tribes lie much nearer to the Lupa than to any other conceivable centre of employment, and it will be wise to contemplate the diversion of considerable numbers, who now seek work at the coast, to the mines.

8. Other promising mining fields have been recently opened up in Musoma and in the west of the Mwanza District and are already giving regular employment to considerable numbers of local labourers. The possibilities of these fields are still somewhat speculative, but professional opinion appears to be becoming more and more satisfied that mining operations on a large scale may be expected. This will attract particularly the Sukuma and will also indirectly provide employment for many local natives in growing foodstuffs for a mining centre. It is difficult at this stage to calculate the number of labourers likely to find employment on these two fields, but it would, perhaps, be wise to count on their absorbing some three thousand though this is admittedly more guess work than calculation.

#### WAGES.

9. Wages in agriculture at the present time vary from Shs. 20/- to Shs. 120/- per month for skilled labour, Shs. 12/- to Shs. 18/- for semi-skilled labour, and Shs. 6/- to Shs. 14/- for unskilled labour, and these rates may be taken to cover most forms of employment, though a few highly skilled motor drivers or mechanics may draw wages higher than the maximum, and in remote areas porters and unskilled labourers may be willing to work for less than Shs. 6/- per month. It is by no means easy, however, to deal in a satisfactory manner with the question of wages, since it is complicated by the issue of rations or the cost of foodstuffs if they are not issued, intermittent employment, and many other factors.

10. In connection with wages there are certain particular questions which may with advantage be considered. Although the number of detribalized natives, with whom employment for wages has become first a habit and ultimately a necessity of existence, may have increased, particularly in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga towns, the bulk of the indigenous population to-day, nearly as much as in the past, are independent of wages for the necessities of life. They till their own land and thereby supply themselves with food and the small sums necessary to pay taxes and to purchase clothing. In times of depression, when crops are difficult to sell, it may not always be possible to obtain cash for the payment of taxes, and this difficulty has in fact resulted in a great many natives in the last two years simply having no money and, therefore, nothing except their labour with which to pay their taxes. It is necessary in considering this question to turn European ideas back to front, especially as far as the natives of the more backward areas are concerned, for it is money which to them is the commodity to be bought, and crops, stock, hoes and such things which are the standard of value. They even speak of going to buy shillings for the tax. In addition to this, except where it has been prohibited by Government in the general interest, and perhaps in some cases even then, it is nearly always possible to obtain trade goods by barter for produce at the bush shops, and it is remarkable what an extensive trade can be carried on without any money at all. For example, in Uha in the Kigoma District,



and in many other places, regular fixed markets are held on certain days and attended by hundreds of natives, at which every necessity of native life changes hands—foodstuffs, tobacco, dried fish, salt, beads, brass wire, and so on, without the use of money at all.

11. It is true that there is a rapidly growing desire for things which, generally speaking, can only be obtained with money, but it is a recent growth, in many places not a generation old yet, and when money from the native point of view becomes too expensive, the tendency is naturally to reduce purchases of these things rather than to increase the effort to obtain money, especially in the case of people whose productive limits are imposed by the hoe and head carriage to markets. Government has been engaged in an extensive campaign throughout the Territory during the last two years to impress upon natives that, wherever circumstances permit, it lies with them to prevent their standard of living from being lowered by lower prices, by extending their cultivation, or adopting in some cases new economic crops, and these measures have undoubtedly had considerable success, though the partial failure of the 1933 rains has been an adverse factor. The result may be expected with some confidence to manifest itself in a continued and increasing desire for imported manufactured goods, and this will also operate to keep up the flow of labour to any enterprise offering conditions sufficiently attractive. Nevertheless, the considerations briefly sketched above explain the apparent paradox that economic depression, resulting in a serious contraction in numbers employed, should produce not unemployment as in Europe, but a shortage of labour, especially of the completely unskilled type which draws the lowest scale of wages. This independence of labour has been a great advantage to the industries of the country during the hard struggles of the past year or two. The absence of dependence on wages on the part of the African workmen has given such elasticity to the labour markets as to enable the sisal industry and other employers of labour to meet the disastrous fall in prices with, comparatively speaking, little disturbance, nor has it been necessary to burden the revenues of the country and, therefore, the productive industry of the country, with the cost of unemployment relief. Strikes and industrial disputes have also been conspicuous by their absence. Every credit is due to the good sense of both employers and labourers and to the relations of mutual confidence which have brought about this fortunate state of affairs, but it is wise to bear in mind that the factor which has made it possible is the economic freedom or rather self-sufficiency of those from whom the labour force is obtained.

12. For these and cognate reasons, it is as well to consider carefully whether some adjustment of ideas of employment developed from European conditions may not be necessary, at least in agricultural employment. It is probably true that mines and factories can only be operated by whole-time labour turning out regularly every day and working in a manner generally similar to that of the working classes in Europe and the better paid types of employment may be expected to be confined to such labour. In agriculture, however, labour is often very irregular in turning out. Most estates have on their books large numbers of labourers who turn out for work on two, three or four days a week only, and who in many cases are content with the very small wages which are all that can be paid for a small task. The Provincial Commissioner of Tanga in his annual report for 1929 estimated the classification and turn-out of labour employed in that Province as under:

				<i>Proportion of total. per cent.</i>	<i>Turn-out. per cent.</i>
Contracted labour	...	...	...	16	74
*Squatter labour	...	...	...	47	64
Local labour	...	...	...	37	50

\* By "Squatter" labour it appears that the Provincial Commissioner means up-country labour resident on the estates and his figures take no account of "Migrant" labour.



If these proportions are examined in relation to an estate with a nominal roll of 1,000 labourers, the results are as follows:—There will be 160 contracted men, 470 squatters, and 370 local men. The number of absentees from sickness or other unavoidable causes should not exceed 5 per cent., and the daily turn-out might therefore be 950, equal to 28,500 man-days for a month of 30 working days. But on the figures worked out by the Provincial Commissioner, the actual turn-out would be: contract labourers 118, squatters 301, locals 185; total 604; or 18,120 man-days for a month. If this formula is applied to the total number of labourers working in the Tanga District at that time, i.e., 27,000, it gives the result that 9,369 men are always absent from their work. If absenteeism to this extent could be eliminated, the supply of labour at work could be greatly increased, and it is generally held that in the interests especially of the sisal industry, it is vital to reduce absenteeism as much as possible and to develop a labour force wholly dependent on wages, and obliged therefore to turn out regularly for work. On the face of it, these conclusions appear to be justified, but before condemning the present system, or lack of it, because it differs from the practice in industry in Europe or because it appears to be inefficient, it is desirable to consider whether it may not possess advantages which more than compensate for its faults.

13. The disadvantages of a labour force working only for part time, irregular in engaging and turning out for work, and able to take a rest at will, are many and obvious from the point of view of the employer; the advantages are less obvious, but none the less real, and in the long run may prove of the greater value. These advantages may be briefly stated thus (i) simplicity and cheapness, especially of organization, for types of work which will not stand any but the lowest scale of wages; (ii) the absence of any need for elaborate housing arrangements, medical organization, and so on, due to the natural and, therefore, comparatively healthy living conditions of a great part of the labour force, conditions which include the possibility and very generally the practice of a normal family life; (iii) the relief of industry from the necessity of unemployed pay and many other factors of a fully organized labour force dependent entirely on wages; (iv) the slowing, if not indeed the prevention, of the process commonly described as detribalization; and, perhaps most important (v) the contentment of the labourers who work in conditions which to them are generally satisfactory.

If it does nothing else, the present system at least provides a period of gradual habituation to European industrial methods and has protected local communities from the effects of a too sudden or too efficient introduction of social conditions which might have had seriously damaging consequences. It may indeed go much further than that and come to be regarded in time as definitely preferable to a process of industrialization. As illustrating how the question strikes different observers, it is interesting to note the opinion of one of the largest employers of agricultural labour in the country to the effect that labour in Tanganyika finds itself in conditions which are the ideal of organized labour in Europe in so far as its economic security, its hours of work, and its self-dependence are concerned. This point of view may be novel, but should not be condemned for that reason only.

14. As might have been expected, the financial depression has led to the failure of a certain number of employers to pay wages regularly as they fell due. While it is obviously undesirable in the interests of all concerned that wages should remain unpaid, there are serious difficulties in the way of the Government officers in charge of labour in the various employment areas, since it is seldom that cases are reported until the money has been owing for a considerable time. At the end of 1932, the position was that the total amount of wages outstanding in the Territory, so far as it was possible to obtain information, amounted to approximately £2,500. Of this amount, £700 represented a single case of bankruptcy in the Bagamoyo

strict, and £250 another sudden and unexpected bankruptcy in Kilosa. In addition to these two considerable sums, £800 was owing to labourers in the Moshi District and £250 in the Mbulu District. It is scarcely necessary to add that none of the well-established employers in the Territory are concerned in this matter, but they have an interest in it because the thing is so harmful to the free flow of labour as failure to pay wages in a few cases which become known far and wide among natives, probably in an exaggerated form. The following summary gives full particulars of the cases outstanding at the end of 1932, but several of these have since been cleared up:

*Eastern Province.*—With the exception of a few cases, employers are making creditable efforts to pay their labourers. The policy has been to enforce payment where possible without instituting legal proceedings and a demand for payment is usually sufficient. Applications by employers for leave to pay have been granted when reasonable.

At Morogoro there were four cases of wages outstanding: (a) Shs. 567/-; (b) Shs. 232/70; (c) Shs. 400/-; and (d) Shs. 300/- to Shs. 400/-. Arrangements were made as a result of which it was expected that all these amounts would be paid.

At Kilosa, five cases: (a) Shs. 159/-, bankruptcy proceedings instituted and payment expected; (b) Shs. 4,790/65. One estate went bankrupt without warning and there is apparently no possibility of obtaining payment; (c) Shs. 1,079/30, judgments obtained in five cases and payment expected; (d) Shs. 383/71, deceased estate, payment doubtful; and (e) Shs. 260/40, bankruptcy case, payment expected.

At Bagamoyo there was an unfortunate case, in which the amount due for wages was Shs. 14,498/40, and the dividend declared by the Official Receiver only amounted to Shs. 680/03.

*Tanga Province.*—In 1931 there were 29 cases of withholding wages and 11 convictions, but only eight cases and four convictions in 1932.

*Lindi Province.*—The problem has not arisen in view of the fact that practically all the large estates are owned by companies who are meeting their obligations.

*Iringa Province.*—Labour is not employed on a large scale and serious faults are not occurring. There have been occasional complaints involving a few shillings, but settlement has been arranged without difficulty.

There is one case at Lupembe involving an amount of Shs. 155/10. The debtor has no means at present, but payment is expected eventually when he may receive a subsidy shortly and his coffee will be bearing this year. There were also three cases at Rungwe, in two of which an early settlement was anticipated; in the third case the owner of the estate is at present in Nyasaland and there is no resident manager from whom payment can be obtained.

*Northern Province.*—No cases in Masai District, and in the Arusha District the question is negligible. Wages amounting to Shs. 4,000/- are outstanding on two estates only in the Mbulu District. Efforts to secure payment are being made.

Investigation has revealed the following cases at Moshi:

(a) Two employers, Shs. 4,028/18 to 85 natives. One of the partners has fled from the country; the other maintains that he was defrauded by him and only admits liability in about a dozen cases.

(b) One of the above (separate liability). Shs. 1,744/81 to 72 natives. Paying at the rate of Shs. 100/- per mensem.

(c) Another employer. Shs. 1,914/67 to 127 natives. Served a term of imprisonment for non-payment of wages in 1930. Has lost his farm and fled the country.



(d) Another employer. Admits to Shs. 1,029/23 to 44 natives. It is believed that the sum owing amounts to Shs. 5,000/- to 240 natives. Has been in Europe, but has now returned and has paid Shs. 1,500/- and will it is believed, pay the balance.

(e) Another employer. Shs. 633/44 to 36 natives. Bankrupt and in Germany.

(f) Another employer. Shs. 1,089/87 to 88 natives. Bankrupt. Convictions were obtained but sentences quashed by the High Court.

(g) Another employer. Shs. 4,947/- to 45 natives. Action was taken by the labour officer resulting in full payment.

(h) Another employer. Shs. 230/- to three natives. Settlement expected.

(i) Two employers. Shs. 111/- to seven natives. Both deny responsibility.

(j) Another employer. Shs. 136/99 to nine natives. Action is being taken.

(k) Another employer. Shs. 174/- to 12 natives. Payment in full was secured.

Summary in round figures:

									Shs.
Morogoro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Kilosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Bagamoyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Iringa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Moshi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Mbulu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
									<hr/>
									Shs. 36,600

These cases usually arise through an employer becoming financially embarrassed and promising his labourers that, if they will remain in his service, he will pay them in full at a later date. The reputation of Europeans generally with natives is such that assurances of this sort are usually accepted, and it has to be remembered that in most cases they are given entirely in good faith, even though an impartial examination of the facts at a later date may show that the employer was unjustifiably optimistic in supposing that he would be able to meet his liabilities. In a few cases, regrettable as it may be, there is, no doubt, either culpable recklessness in incurring liabilities which there was no prospect of discharging, or even deliberate deceit. Everything Government can do is done to secure that wages are paid, and in suitable cases prosecutions are instituted, the general attitude of Government being that each case must be considered on its merits by the responsible local authorities, bearing in mind that the main object in view is to secure the money for those to whom it is owed. As a general rule, there is no more to be gained by criminal prosecutions of employers who are financially embarrassed and cannot pay their labour than of any other kind of debtor; and, normally, such proceedings are only suitable in the few cases referred to above of complete recklessness or fraud. It is for consideration whether the labourer's position should be fortified by requiring by law that all wages must be paid to him within ten days of the date on which they fall due, even if they are subsequently deposited with the employer for safe keeping, and also by requiring employers to render a monthly return of all outstanding wages.

It should, however, be noted that the annual wages bill in the Territory for the sisal industry alone certainly exceeds £120,000, and the total sum paid in wages for all kinds of work cannot be far short of double this amount, and it is open to doubt whether all employers should be required to render returns which cannot fail to be somewhat complicated in nature because of the very few who fail to meet their obligations. The complication in such returns would arise mainly from the difficulty of legally defining



wages in arrear in relation to the conditions of agricultural employment in this country. It is normal, for example, for natives to take out a card divided into thirty spaces, each space representing one day, and to take two, three, or even four months to complete the card, and a great deal of the outstanding wages is in fact due in respect of partially completed cards.

It has to be remembered, moreover, that if prosecutions are at once instituted on behalf of natives to whom wages are due, in many cases other creditors, to secure their own interests, would also commence proceedings and cause the collapse of persons who might otherwise avoid insolvency. Little benefit, if any, would be conferred on the labourers by such action, as their wages are only treated as a priority claim for a period of two months before the date of the receiving order. (Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 9 of 1930, section 35.)

The legal position, in so far as the application of the Law of Limitation to unpaid wages goes, is as follows:—

(a) The limitation period for suits for the recovery of wages is contained in the First Schedule to the Act, and the relevant articles are Nos. 7 and 102, which read as follows:

<i>Description of suit.</i>	<i>Period of limitation.</i>	<i>Time from which period begins to run.</i>
7. For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer.	One year	When the wages accrue due.
102. For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this Schedule.	Three years	ditto.

(b) Under section 23 of the Act, in the case of a continuing breach of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach continues. If, therefore, a servant remains in his master's employment notwithstanding the master's failure to pay the wages due, time will not begin to run against him until he leaves such service.

(c) Section 19 of the Act provides that an acknowledgment of the debt by the master in writing during the continuance of the limitation period has the effect of starting a new period from the date of the acknowledgment.

(d) Under section 3 of the Act, the Court must dismiss the suit if the limitation period has expired, even though limitation has not been set up as a defence.

It will be observed that if an employer is unable to pay the wages of his servants and they continue in his service they retain their right to sue as in (b) above. If, however, they have left, or been discharged from, his service the period of limitation commences to run, and Administrative Officers have been instructed to advise them either to institute proceedings within the prescribed period or to obtain an acknowledgment of the debt in writing. The latter course would generally be the most suitable when the institution of proceedings might precipitate a bankruptcy in circumstances in which the prospect of recovering wages due is remote.

Suitable action must, of course, depend on the circumstances of individual cases, but, by ensuring that formal acknowledgment of such debts is made in writing and renewed at intervals, these claims can be protected against the operation of the limitation period in the event of subsequent bankruptcy or repudiation of liability.

Every care is taken by District Officers and Labour Officers to watch the position as regards unpaid wages, which is believed to be considerably better now than it was. To some extent, of course, it adjusts itself in that if an employer does not pay his labour, sooner or later he is driven out of business and acquires such a reputation that he is unable to induce other

natives to work for him. The matter is, however, of considerable importance to employers generally, and any measures which their organizations are able to devise to assist Government in bringing to book deliberate offenders in this respect will be very welcome.

15. The law governing the relations of employer and labourer is the Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Cap. 51 of the Laws of the Territory) as amended from time to time, together with certain regulations issued under the Ordinance. The main provisions of the law deal with the formation and interpretation of contracts of service, the care of servants, labour recruiting, and breach of contracts in disputes between and offences by employers and servants. Employers have at times complained that the law is complicated, and that simpler legislation is necessary, but a consideration of all the facts leads to the conclusion that, by its very nature, legislation dealing with labour must go into considerable detail and particularly must define closely the obligations of the parties, and, that being so, can hardly fail to give an impression at least of being complicated. Conditions vary enormously, and there are many different types of contracts of service, of employment, of methods of calculating wages, and so on, and it is not possible to deal with these in a short Ordinance. Government has under consideration at the present time a new draft Labour Law incorporating all amendments up to date and making provision for certain matters which require legislation. Chief among these are a group of International Conventions entered into by His Majesty's Government, which the Secretary of State has decided should be applied to the Territory. The following is a list of the Conventions at present applied or about to be applied:

- (1) Employment of women during the night.
- (2) Minimum wage for admission of children to industrial employment.
- (3) Night work of young persons in industry.
- (4) Minimum age for employment at sea.
- (5) Unemployment indemnity in case of loss of foundering of a ship.
- (6) Rights of Association, agriculture.
- (7) Workmen's compensation in agriculture.
- (8) Minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers.
- (9) Medical examination of young persons employed at sea.
- (10) Workmen's compensation, accidents.
- (11) Workmen's compensation, occupational diseases.
- (12) Equality of treatment, accidents.
- (13) Seamen's articles of agreement.
- (14) Minimum wage-fixing machinery.
- (15) Forced or compulsory labour.

Other legislation to some extent affecting labour is:

The Credit to Natives (Restriction) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 16 of 1931).

The Shop Assistants Employment Ordinance, 1932 (No. 33 of 1932).

The Trade Union's Ordinance, 1932 (No. 23 of 1932).

16. The revision of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance has been under consideration for some time. A Committee, presided over by the Labour Commissioner, sat in Tanga at the end of 1930, and on the 29th of January, 1931, a draft Ordinance was submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State, which was generally approved by him, but, in the meantime, certain questions were raised which caused further delay, and while these were under consideration, the group of International Conventions referred to above was in process of negotiation at Geneva, and as each was agreed to, an obligation was, of course, incurred by Dependencies of Great Britain to see that it was applied, by legislation if necessary. In view of this, it was decided that little harm would be done by such further delay as would permit of the whole matter being incorporated in a single Labour Law.



*The Government Organization.*

17. During the period from 1925 to 1928 a Labour Department was organized by Government with headquarters at Morogoro, and functioned until it was disbanded in 1931 in consequence of financial stringency. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of a Secretary of Labour in the Secretariat, who will be under the supervision of the Secretary for Native Affairs. An officer who proceeded on leave in 1933 underwent some instruction and made a study of such parts of the regulation in labour in Europe as were likely to prove valuable to him, but owing to shortage of staff it has not been possible to permit him to resume duty.

In the provinces, the Provincial Commissioners as executive heads of their provinces are responsible for all labour questions direct to the Chief Secretary to the Government, and have the assistance of special labour officers in certain areas. Specialist officers are naturally expensive, and it is only when labour duties provide full time occupation for an officer that it is possible to afford special labour staff. At the present time there are labour officers stationed at Muheza, Korogwe and Arusha, the officer at Arusha paying periodic visits to Moshi also, and being charged with all labour duties in the Northern Province.

18. Since officers were first appointed to specialize in labour duties, much experience has been gained, and forms the basis of notes which have been circulated for the guidance of those who are now employed in this way and of Administrative Officers generally. There is, however, so much variety in conditions of recruitment and employment, and the labour question has so many ramifications, that much must necessarily be left to the initiative of the officers concerned untrammelled by edicts from headquarters.

In the main employment areas officers are specially detailed for labour duties, while elsewhere the ordinary District Staff deals with labour questions. In either case, it is imperative for the District Officer and for all Administrative Officers to familiarize themselves with the conditions in which labour is recruited, travels, lives, and works, and also to be in contact with employers.

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## APPENDIX VIII.

### Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union.

At the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Count de Penha Garcia asked for full information as to the operation of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. This Government has been informed by the Secretary of the Union that copies of the first Annual Report of the Union have been sent by him to the Members of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Count de Penha Garcia also asked whether the Trades Licensing Ordinance was applicable to the areas in which the societies operated and whether section 36 of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance had been applied. The answer to the first question is in the affirmative, and to the latter that, although the Union applied for the application of this section to the Kilimanjaro area, it was found to be impracticable owing to the presence of non-native planters: as regards native planters, however, a rule has been promulgated under section 15 of the Native Authority Ordinance requiring all planters to market their crops through the Union. This course is necessary in the interests of the industry generally, especially of the small native growers, the trade reputation and price of whose products depend entirely on the maintenance of satisfactory standards of quality, which might be seriously impaired by a few careless producers on a small scale marketing adulterated or diseased coffee without control.



## APPENDIX IX.

## Native Beverages.

At the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Count de Penha Garcia asked that further information should be supplied regarding the alcoholic content and effects of native beverages such as common millet beer ("pombe"), sugar-cane beer, palm wine, honey or sugar beer, and banana beer. As stated in Appendix X to the Annual Report for 1932 these liquors vary considerably according to the village and the brewer and it is not possible to give any alcoholic content figures. Two samples of millet beer were, however, analysed recently and were found to contain under 7 per cent, of alcohol. It is a simple matter to increase the alcoholic content by merely adding sugar. The effects vary according to the amount of the alcoholic content, but generally speaking these beverages are harmless.

## APPENDIX X.

## Report on Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registered in the Territory.

One hundred and forty-nine persons were registered as medical practitioners at the end of the year. Of these 48 are not at present resident in the Territory; of the 101 remaining 51 are government practitioners of British or British Indian nationality, all of whom are registrable in the British Medical Register. There are 50 resident non-government practitioners, 13 of whom are registered by virtue of qualifications not registrable in Great Britain. Fourteen medical practitioners were registered during the year, and four names were removed on account of death.

Ten persons are registered as dentists, three of whom are medical practitioners or hold medical qualifications. Three are not resident in the Territory. Two whole-time dentists are in the service of the Government. One dentist was registered during the year.

Summary of Registered Medical Practitioners and Dentists on  
31st December, 1933.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

	<i>British.</i>	<i>British Indian.</i>	<i>Goan.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
With British qualifications :							
Government service ...	49*	2	—	—	—	—	51*
Private or Missionary ...	20	5	8	3	—	1	37
Not resident ...	34	8	5	—	—	1	48
With qualifications not registrable in British Register :							
Private or Missionary ...	—	—	—	11	—	2	13
<i>Total</i> ...	103	15	13	14	—	4	149

\* Two Medical Officers hold dental qualifications in addition and appear in both lists.

## REGISTERED DENTISTS.

	<i>British.</i>	<i>British Indian.</i>	<i>Goan.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
With British qualifications :							
Government service ...	4*	—	—	—	—	—	4*
Private or Missionary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not resident ...	2	1†	—	—	—	—	3†
With foreign qualifications :							
Private or Missionary ...	—	—	—	1	1†	—	2†
<i>Total</i> ...	7	1	—	1	1	—	10

## PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED DURING 1933.

Medical ...	2	—	1	9	—	2	14
Dental ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Total</i> ...	2	—	1	10	—	2	15

## NAMES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER DURING 1933.

On account of decease ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
<i>Total</i> ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	4

\* Two Medical Officers hold dental qualifications in addition and appear in both lists.

† One registered in Foreign List of British Dentists' Register.

† One holds medical qualifications in addition, but did not register them.

In addition to the registered medical practitioners shown in the table above there are 56 persons licensed to practise medicine in the Territory; the licences require renewal each year. Of these 53 are in Government Service, and three are privately employed.

## APPENDIX XI.

## Government Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Address of London Agent, if any.</i>
Tanganyika Annual Report ...	5s.	3d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 or The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Departmental Annual Reports :—			
Agriculture ... ..	2s. 6d.	3d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1 or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Education ... ..	2s. 6d.	2d.	
Financial ... ..	5s.	4d.	do.
Forestry ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Geological Survey ... ..	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Land ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Medical ... ..	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Medical Laboratory ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Mines ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Native Administration Report	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Police ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Prisons ... ..	1s.	1d.	do.
Trade ... ..	4s. 6d.	4d.	do.
Veterinary ... ..	4s.	4d.	do.
Other Reports :—			
Agricultural Development (Ru-fiji and Kilombero Valleys)...	5s.	5d.	Crown Agents.
Agricultural Report, Iringa Province (Dabaga Cloud Forest, etc.) ... ..	1s.	1d.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Education Conference Report, 1925 ... ..	5s.	9d.	Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Labour Commissioner's Report, 1925 ... ..	4s.	3d.	do.
Land Development Survey :			
Second Report (Iringa Province), 1930 ... ..	5s.	3d.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Third Report 1929-30 (Uluguru Mountains) ... ..	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Fourth Report, 1930 (Mbulu District) ... ..	3s.	2d.	do.
Maps of Main Roads, Reports and Profiles ... ..	3s. 6d.	4d.	do.
Other Government Publications:			
Native Census Report, 1931 ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Non-Native Census Report, 1931 ... ..	5s.	4d.	do.



<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Address of London Agent, if any.</i>
Other Government Publications :			
Report on the Railway System in Tanganyika Territory ...	5s.	8d.	Government Printer or Crown Agents.
Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission ...	5s.	6d.	do.
Appendices to Railway Commission ... ..	5s.	10d.	do.
Tsetse Research Co-ordination Reports Nos. 1 to 4 ...	1s. each	1d.	do.
Customs Tariff Committee Report ... ..	5s.	3d.	do.
Geological :			
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\* A list of non-official publications on the Territory will be found in the Appendix to the Tanganyika Handbook.



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